Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 28.

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interests and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAYES IRWINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24-1y

J. T. KRAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

S. A. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April6-1yr.

E. P. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Juliana street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Miller & Knepp. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. M. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Myers & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864,—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
april, 1864—tf.

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31:3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr.28, 1865—tf.

Poetry.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the bosom of the river
Where the sun unloosed his quiver,
On the starlit stream forever,
Sailed a vessel light and free.
Morning dew-drops hung like manna
On the bright folds of her banner,
While the zephyrs rose to fan
Softly to the radiant sea.

At her prow a pilot beaming
In the flush of youth stood dreaming,
And he was in glorions seeming
Like an angel from above;
Through his hair the breezes sported,
And as on the wave he floated
Oft the pilot angel-throated,
Warbled lays of hope and love.

Through those locks so brightly flowing,
Buds of laurel bloom were blowing,
And his hands anon were throwing
Music from a lyre of gold.
Swiftly down the stream he glided,
Soft the purple wave divided,
And a rainbow arch abided,
On his canvas' snowy fold.

Anxious hearts with fond devotion,
Watched him sailing to the ocean,
Prayed that no wild commotion
'Midst the elements might rise.
And he seemed some young Apollo,
Charming summer winds to follow,
While the water-crags' corolla
Trembled to his music sighs.

But those purple waves enchanted,
Rolled beside a city haunted
By an awful spell, that daunted
Every comer to her shore.
Night shades rank the air encumbered,
And pale marble statues numbered
Where the lotus-eaters slumbered,
Awake to life no more.

Then there rushed with lit'ning quickness
O'er his face a mortal sickness,
And the dews in fearful thickness
Gathered o'er his temples fair,
And there swept a dying murmur
Through the lovely Southern summer,
As the beauteous pilot comer
Perished by that city there.

Still rolls on that radiant river,
And the sun unbinds his quiver
O'er the starlit streams forever
On its bosom as before.
But that vessel's rainbow banner
Greets no more the gay savanna
And that pilot's lute drops manna
On the purple waves no more.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Dreams a dream, caused, probably, by the New England Atmosphere which he was breathing, prefaced by some few incidents of the visit of his grand seignior to Boston.

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, }
(Wich is in the Stait uv Massachoosetts.) }
June 29, 1867. }

I hev alluz hed an incorrect idea uv Boston. I spozed Bosten to be strate-laced, morni to a degree not to be understood by a Dimocrat, and Puritanicle. I wuz mistaken. There is ez heavy a per cent. uv men in whom His Eggsleney and I ken talk delite ez there is in any city in the country, ez the following incidents, which came under my notice will show:

Ez we wuz going through Franklin street a man stepped up to the carriage rather hesitatinly—

"Mr. President," sed he.

"Well," said His Eggsleney, turnin fuil upon him.

The site uv the nose uv the Stop Father uv his Country reashured him.

"Mr. President, wood yoo like some punch?"

"Punch! Certainly. But hevn't yoo suthin stronger, to lay the foundashen with?"

"Certainly!" and he pulled a bottle uv brandy from his right hind pocket, and the great man took an observation uv the sky thro the bottom uv it, which lastid a mimt. I never agin will doubt that the material to make Dimocrisy uv exists in acountry wher they come at yoo with punch, and hev brandy bottles in ther coat pockets.

Bokays were showered upon us. One old gentleman, who sot two hours in a chair waiting to present us with his, finally histed it at us. The fact that there was a note in it asking for a posishen fur the genrous givir, don't detract anythin from the valyoo uv the gift. When we got to the end of our trip there was a dray load uv bokays in our carriage and in all but three uv em wuz tied up recommendashens for the givers for places. It's better to hev sich missive enveloped in roses, though the most thorns we git ain't got roses round 'em.

The most teching incident wuz the number uv babies we hed to kiss. The mothers pressed to our carriage steps to present their offsprings. Mistakin me for the President, I kisst half uv 'em. The rapcherous expreshun on the upturned faces uv the anxshus mothers affected the President to teers showin, ez it did, the confidence reposed in him.

"Whist! Teddy!" sed one uv em, "and howld yer mug up fer the man to kiss who doesn't kiss the dirthy nagers!"

"Musha, Phelim, be still. The President, blees his sowl, wont bite ye!"

"Lind me yer aprun, Peggy, to wipe Terry's face wid. The Prisidint musht kiss the darlin. Taint ivery Prisidint would do the loike."

And the President kissed, and I kissed, till our lips wuz sore.

Sich is posishun!

That nite I received a letter from Deek in Pogram in wich he desired me to ascertain whether or no there wuz enny bottom to the Northern Dimocrisy. Capt. McPelter sed the Northern Dimocrisy wuz strong enuff to carry us uv Kentucky throo, while Pollock, the Illinoyer, swore the Northern Dimocrisy hed a considerable more to do to carry themselves than they hed bin able to accomplish for some time—that in a pullin match a corps wuz'nt uv much akkount ef it wuz a big one. With this letter in my hand I fell asleep, and while asleep, dreemed.

Methawt I wuz in Noo Orleans at a gathrin uv the Faithful, who wuz called together for the purpose of considerin wat to do. Sum few—Longstreet, Gov. Brown, and Jeff. Thompson—wuz in favor uv submission, and hed got the majority ov the Southern people to agree with him that there was no yoose uv further resistance, and they wuz jist about to so declare, when Vallandigham, Ben. Wood, Toucey, Morrissey, Voorhees, and a score or two more uv that kind, rushed in and begged uv 'em to hold out. "Why submit?" sed Vallandigham, "We'll sustain yoo. The Northern Dimocrisy is a giant which kin yet pertect you. He's in in his prime and strong enuff yit to carry yoo thro twice the troubles wich threatens yoo. Depend onto us—we'll carry yoo."

And the Southerners whopped over to their side and yelled fiercely, "No submission!" and immejitly the entire billin uv 'em started North with these men to ascertain the strength and caryin' capacity uv the Northern Dimocrisy. Methawt the party traveled and traveled, until finally they come to a vast plain in Kentucky, onto wich wuz extendid prostrate the form uv a Giant. It was a Giant immense in staton, but emaciated to the last degree. His limbs hed bin strong, his teeth terrible, and his trunk massive; but it wuz plane to see that he wuz pegged out and a look at its face showed why it wuz so. Dissipation hed redoost him to helplessnis. His face wuz bloatid and blod, his eyes wuz sot and ghastly, his chest wuz holler and sunken, his legs like pipe stems, and ulcers, boils, sores, brooses and contooshens kivered him from head to foot, and he drawed his breath with a effort.

He lay a groanin and a groanin. Randall wuz a tenderly feedin him out uv a huge bottle labeled "Appintments," wich appeared to give it temporary strenght, but the effect uv that wuz lost, by President Johnson's dosin him with an offensiv smellin mixture labelled "Policy," every swaller uv wich wood throw him into spasm. Gov. English was rubbin one arm with a liniment Randall gave him, and he succeeded in gittin up a little circulation in it.

"What is this?" askt the Southerners.

"Northern Dimocrisy!" sed English rubbin away vigorously.

"Is this the Giant wich is to carry us?" said the Southern gentlemen viewin the disgustin obiek doubtfully.

"Certainly!" said Johnson. "Now can't you git up?" said he, to the prostrate bein, given it a very large swaller out uv his bottle. The giant made an effort, but flopped down agin like a dish-rag.

"Gentlemen!" sed Vallandigham, "we shel hev to call upon yoo to assist in settin him onto his feet, and then it'll be all rite with him. He's bin this way afore."

Accordingly, the Southerners gathered around him to lift him up. His arms, Inotist, wuz marked respectively Connecticut and Delaware, and his legs Maryland and Kentucky, and in them ther wuz strength, for oz soon oz the innocent Southerners got near enuff he wrapped them limbs around em, and sed—

"Lift!"

"We can't," sed they.

"Yoo must," sed he. "I got into this condishen fightin yoor battles and doing yoor work. I was strong and vigerous until I got to runnin after yoor harlots, and for your sake I wuz druv out of my native state into this accussid region. Yoo must carry me wat time I hev yet to live. Hist me! Hist me!"

Those caught coodent get away and the others generously con to ther aid, and makin a terrible effort they raised the half dead bein onto their shoulders, holdin ther noses meanwhile, and prepared to start. Ez the percession was about to move, Vallandigham remarked, "Stop a mimit, gentlemen!" and loaded as he was with his war record he clambered up ther shoulders and took a seat on the carkiss. Voorhes, jist as badly encumbered did likewise, ann so did the Woods, both uv em, and poor old Jimmy Bookanan, Seymour, Toucy and a hundred or so more, the unfortimt bearers sweatin under this addishnal load.

"Is all ready?" said they.

"One moment!" sed Johnson, and him and Randall and Seward climbed up.

This wuz the last feather. The bearers mite hev staggered off under the carkiss and them wich climbed into it first, but this last addishen to ther burden wuz friteful. It finished em. Groaning under the weight they swayed liked a leaf in the wind, like a majestic tree just about to fall. They struggled a minit to maintain themselves—but all in vain. A breef struggle—a despirt grasp—they give up, and their knees doublin up the whole come to the earth with a squash in sound which letters can't express, and the half decomposed mass sorter fell apart. Raymond and Thurlow Weed wich had been hangin round, got out from under jist in time to save themselves.

The Southerners got out from under the putrid mass, the almost smothered by the stench. Vallandigham and that class made little uv it, ez they hed been around it. It staggered Johnson some, but he had bin accustomed to suthin approximatin very closely to it in the olden times and it didn't seriously affect him, but poor Randall Seward and Weils were smothered and died.

I wuz trying to pull Randall's corpse out wen the effort I was making awoke me.

I aint altogether certain, but that dream means suthin. When I think of it, it is rather preposterus for us to hope the Northern Dimocrisy will carry us, when they can't carry a single State uv their own; jist about ez preposterus ez is it for them to look to us for help, when all uv us oz would jine em hevn't got a vote. Pollock's remark—"in a pullin match a corpse aint uv much akkount, even of it is a big one"—weighs onto my mind. Suthin can't come out of nuthin, tho ez in the case of Seward, nothin may come out uv suthin. Ef we cood git—but pshaw! we can't. Thank the Lord, we kin hold the Postoffises two years yit.

POTROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster), and Professor in the Ham and Japhet Free Academy for the development uv the intellek uv all races irrespective uv color.

STRIKE THE KNOT.—"Strike the knot!" said a gentleman one day to his son, who, tired and weary, was leaning on his axe over a log which he had in vain been trying to cleave. Then, looking at the log, the gentleman saw how the boy had hacked and chipped all around the knot without hitting it. Taking the axe, he struck a few sharp blows on the knot and split the log without difficulty. Smiling, he returned the axe to his son, saying:

"Always strike the knot!"

That was good advice. It is good for you, my children, as it was for the boy to whom it was first given. It is a capital maxim to follow when you are in trouble. Have you a hard sum to do at school? Have you got to face a difficulty? Are you leaving home to live for the first time among strangers? Strike the knot! Look your trouble in the eye, as the bold lion-hunter looks in the face of a lion. Never shrink from a painful duty, but step right up to it and do it. Yes, strike the knot! Strike the knot, boys and girls, and you will always conquer your difficulties.—*Sunday-School Advocate.*

PROGRESS NEVER DID RUN SMOOTH.

We give the above as an improvement on Shakspeare. He applies the fact solely to true love. We doubt his right to stop at this point, or to limit the never smooth running to love alone. The full truth is much wider in its range. It involves *progress* in all its true forms. It never did run smooth. We hope our readers will not fail to give us due credit for our improvement upon Shakspeare, especially after it shall appear that we have satisfactorily made out the case.

To begin then with becoming gravity, we say that progress is a plant of slow growth. A good many years have passed away since men first began to think. In the ancient times already, as we learn from some of the dusty books of history, they used to know a good deal. Egyptian monuments, and other things that tell of the early age, certainly indicate a high state of knowledge. It was in the land of the Nile, it would seem, that Moses got his education, Layard, in his book on Nineveh and its Remains, clearly shows similar facts in regard to the people of that country. Greece and Rome were still more distinguished. Now if progress were a smooth-running affair, we ought, it would seem, to be much further ahead of these ancient countries than we actually are. The fact, however, is that in many respects their learning did not come down to us at all. So roughly did the car of progress jolt along, that much of their wisdom became entirely lost by the way. Generally, it must be admitted, that we are in advance of them; but in many things, it must also be owned, that we are far behind them. Now if progress had run smooth, it would doubtless be true, not only that we are ahead of them, but *very far* ahead, and not only very far ahead in *some* things, and behind in others, but very far ahead in *all* things. Since, therefore, viewing the whole field, it appears that, after all, we of the 19th century have but little to boast of over the early ages of the world, we conclude, with some degree of humble boldness, that progress never did run smooth.

Moreover it is evident that the prominent personages living in those far-off ages, experienced the truth of the above improved sentence. Long before Shakspeare lived, Diogenes, in his tub-home, felt the truth of the new ark in its properly enlarged application. Socrates, also, was driven to the knowledge of the fact that the common mind preoccupied with previous and partial forms of truth, was loath to open itself to any new and fuller developments of it. The after and fuller disclosures of the same general fact have always had to establish their divine right to appear and reign, by breaking over the embankments of human prejudices and subduing the power of partial and narrow views. History proves that every new discovery, whether in the department of mind or matter, had literally to fight its way to the throne of acknowledged truth. This was certainly the case in Galileo's time, and in relation to the discovery which he made. Many were so fully occupied with the false theory, that they even refused to look through his telescope when challenged, lest they might be compelled to yield that which is false and acknowledge what is true. Every one has proved that the true benefactors of the world are, of all others, during the period of their active labor, the most keenly despised, and most generally resisted. It is only after their work has succeeded and its blessings are experienced, that they are acknowledged and honored.

"Seven Grecian cities strive for Homer dead,
Which living Homer begged his daily bread."

Even the Saviour of the world, with all the untold blessings for man, which He bore in His person, was opposed, maltreated, despised, and finally rejected by His own people, and ignominiously put to death upon the cross. He came to improve the world, but the world was satisfied as it was.

It is a curious fact, but nevertheless a fact, that every great movement in the history of the world which has given impetus to the tide of civilization and placed humanity in a more elevated condition, has been at first contradicted and opposed. The improvements in which men subsequently boast, come to them for the most part against their will in the first instance. The Reformation of the 16th century had to struggle long and valiantly before it was allowed to take its position as a fixed fact in the bosom of history and impart to the Church and world the blessings of a purer Christianity and a higher civilization. Does the past history of the world exhibit any grand improvement which, had it been submitted to a popular vote, at its first inception would have been approved and adopted? Would the railroads and telegraph lines which now penetrate the country in all directions, have been established on this principle? Would the woolen, cotton, and iron factories, whose industrial music is now heard in all quarters, have been erected? Would the thrashing machine, which has superceded the flail and the tread of the horse, the cradle which has taken the place of the hand scythe, the drill by which the seed is planted, the rake, by which the fragments are gathered that nothing be wasted—would any of these grand labor-saving inventions, or any of a thousand others which cannot be mentioned, have been approved and adopted had it been submitted to a popular vote at its first discovery? We are safe in saying that not one of them, if it had been necessary to pass this ordeal, would be seen now in this country.

No, progress does not run smooth. It always involves the declaration of war. Christ brought a sword. Before any improvement can become fairly inaugurated, something else must get out of the way. When the light comes, darkness must go. The lower make way for the higher. This brings with it often great commotion and bitter contention. It often arrays neighbor against neighbor. Chief friends are thus frequently separated. The Church becomes greatly agitated, whilst the throne in the State is made to tremble and sometimes to crumble to the earth. All this is incident to progress, and enters into the proof that it never did run smooth. This is the smoke of the battle, which, however, soon clears away, and enables the mind afterwards, more distinctly for the contrast, to contemplate the victory won—the improvement which has, in spite of human prejudices, been firmly established.—*German Reformed Messenger.*

CAUTIONARY QUOTATION.

"Marriage is like a flaming candle light
Placed in the window on a summer night.
Inviting all the insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty wingtets there.
Those that are out butt heads against the pane;
Those that are in butt to get out again!"

Now that "tilting hoops" are going out of the fashion, let one thing be said in their favor—the wearers, of them were never liable to arrest for "for having no visible means of support."

PEACE is the flowing of the brook, but joy is the dashing of the cataract when the brook is filled, bursts its banks, and rushes down the rocks.

HISTORY OF A NECKLACE.

The *National Quarterly* gives us the following stirring history of phonographic short-hand:

"The proceedings of the American Congress were very imperfectly reported before the time of Mr. Joseph Gales, senior, the father of the late Mr. Gales of the *National Intelligencer*. He was the first who made a report of Congressional debates which appeared in the paper the next day. This was considered a most astonishing feat at the time. His son, Joseph Gales, was also a reporter, and one of the best, in his day, that the country could boast. The first became connected with the *National Intelligencer* as reporter in October, 1807; he was then just twenty-one years old. He and the present Mr. Seaton afterward were the proprietors of the paper. They were both the reporters and editors of the *Intelligencer*—one of them devoted himself to the Senate, and the other to the House of Representatives. As a general thing, they published only running reports—on special occasions, however, the speeches and proceedings were given entire. The peculiar talents of these gentlemen were duly appreciated, and they had seats of honor assigned them beside the presiding officers. To these enterprising and accomplished reporters we are indebted for many of those splendid specimens of eloquence which adorn the political literature of our country. The speeches made by Webster and Hayne, during their celebrated intellectual combat in the United States Senate, were preserved from oblivion by Mr. Gales, whose notes, handsomely bound, and enriched with Mr. Webster's annotations, are kept as a precious memento in the family library. The following anecdote may, perhaps, be read with some interest in this connection.

"The day Mr. Webster made his reply to the attack of Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, Joseph Gales met him as he was going to the Capitol, and inquired how long he intended to speak. "About half an hour," was the reply. The editor's duties at that time were pressing, but he ventured to take so much time from them. Mr. Webster, however, directly after, was joined by Judge Story, who said that he thought the time had come for Mr. Webster to give the country his views on the Constitution. To this proposition the Senator assented. Mr. Gales took up his pencil unaware of this new arrangement, and alike unconscious of the lapse of time under the enchantment of the orator, he continued to write until the close of the speech. But when he came to look at the notes, the magnitude of the task that it would be to write them out appeared so formidable, that he shrunk from it as an impossibility. Soon after, Mr. Webster called on Mr. Gales, and requested a report of his speech. "I have the notes," said the reporter, "but I shall never have time to write them out." This led to some remonstrance and persuasion, but the overworked editor stood firm. At this juncture Mrs. Gales came forward, and offered to undertake the task, saying that she could decipher her husband's short hand, as she had occasionally done so. She had heard the speech, and the ramifications of its argument, and the gorgeous magnificence of its imagery were yet vivid in her mind. In the course of a week, Mr. Gales submitted to Mr. Webster the report of his speech in the handwriting of his wife. Scarcely a word needed to be changed: and soon a set of diamonds, costing a thousand dollars, accompanied the rich thanks of the eloquent statesman. Thus was saved to literature the most memorable oration of the American Senate."

H-E-R-E WE COME.

There was a wedding in a church in a village near Chicago, recently, which was attended by a crowd of people, the bride a famous belle in this section, and the bridegroom a late army officer. There is a story about him that was revived with great effect at the wedding. He was in the Western Frontier service, and one day (so the story goes) he went out to hunt a bear. He had been away from camp a few hours, when his voice was heard faintly in the distance exclaiming: "*Here we come!*"

In a little time, the same cry was heard again, but nearer; then it was repeated at intervals, nearer and louder; when finally the bold captain emerged from a bit of woods near the camp, running at the the top of his speed, without a coat, hat or gun. In he came to camp shouting, "Here we come!"

"Here who come?" inquired a brother officer.

"Why, me and the game," gasped the officer, pointing to a big bear who showed himself at the edge of the woods, took a look at the camp, and then, with a growl at missing his expected meal off the captain, disappeared in the woods again.

"But why didn't you shoot the bear, and then bring him in?" inquired one.

"What's the use in shooting your game," said the captain, testily, "when you can bring it in alive, as I did?"

The story got home before the captain did, and was in everybody's mouth. The other night, as the bold captain led his intended bride into the church with the pride and grace so readily inspired by the occasion, some wicked wag sang out from the gallery: "*Here we come!*"

Which was followed by such a shout of laughter as that old church never heard before.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS LIVED.

The improvement in social comfort and refinement over past ages is strictly shown in the following paragraph:

Erasmus, who visited England in the early part of the sixteenth century, gives a curious description of an English interior of the better class. The furniture was rough, the walls unplastered, but sometimes wainscotted or hung with tapestry, and the floor covered with rushes, which were not changed for months. The dogs and cats had free access to the eating rooms, and the fragments of meat and bones were thrown to them, which they devoured among the rushes, leaving what they could not eat to rot there, with the draining of beer-vessels and all manner of unmentionable abominations. There was nothing like refinement or elegance in the luxury of the higher ranks; the indulgences which their wealth permitted, consisted in rough and wasteful profusion. Salt beef and strong ale constituted the principal part of Queen Elizabeth's breakfast, and similar refreshments were served to her in bed for supper. At a series of entertainments given by the nobility in 1669, where each exhausted his invention to out do the others, it was universally admitted that Lord Goring won the palm for the magnificence of his fancy. The description of this supper will give us an idea of what was then thought magnificent. It consisted of one huge, brawny pig, piping hot, bitted and harnessed, with ropes of sausages, to a huge pudding bag, which served for a chariot.

THE SOUL'S CONVICTION OF IMMORTALITY.

I never saw a man that did not believe in the immortality of love when following the body of a loved one to the grave. I have seen men under other circumstances that did not believe in it; but I never saw a man that, when he stood looking upon the form of one that he really loved stretched out for burial, did not revolt from saying, 'It has all come to that; the hours of sweet companionship; the wondrous interlacings of tropical souls; the joys; the hopes; the trusts; the unutterable yearnings,—there they all lie.' No man can stand and look in a coffin upon the body of a fellow-creature, and remember the flaming intelligence, the blossoming love, the whole range of Divine faculties, which so lately animated that cold clay, and say, 'These have all collapsed and gone.' No person can witness the last sad ceremonials which are performed over the remains of a human being—the sealing down of the unopened lid; the following of the rumbling procession to the place of burial; the letting down of the dust into dust; the falling of the earth upon the hollow coffin, with those sounds that are worse than thunder; and the placing of the green sod over the grave,—no person, unless he be a beast can witness these things, and then turn away and say, "I have buried my wife; I have buried my child; I have buried my sister, my brother, my love."

God forbid that we should bury anything. There is no earth that can touch my companion. There is no earth that can touch my child. I would fight my little breath and strength away before I would permit any clod to touch him. The jewel is not in the ground. The jewel has dropped out of the casket, and I have buried the casket,—not the jewel. And you may reason, you may say what you please, you may carry the case before the supreme court of my understanding, but there is something higher than reason, and something back of the understanding. All that is in me revolts at the decision, and spurns it, and says: You must try heart cases before the heart. We will not believe but that there is life somewhere else; we will not believe that life is buried here; and the soul goes out and cries, like a child lost in the woods, to find itself in this strange world, saying, 'Where am I?' and who shall guide me, that long and yearn and reach upward.'—*Beecher's Royal Truths.*

THE WINTER OF THE HEART.

A beautiful writer counsels wisely when he says: "Live so that good angles may protect you from this terrible evil—the winter of the heart. Let no chilling influence freeze up the fountains of sympathy and happiness in its depths; no cold burden settle over withered hopes, like the snow on faded flowers; no blast of discontent moan and shriek through its desolate chambers. Your life-path may lead through trials, which for a time seem utterly to impede your progress, and shut out the very light of heaven from your anxious gaze. Penury may take the place of ease and plenty; your luxurious room may be changed for an humble one, the soft couch for a straw pallet, the rich viands for the coarse food of the poor. Summer friends may forsake you, and the cold unpitying world pass you with scarcely a look or word of compassion. You may be forced to toil wearily, steadily on to earn a livelihood; you may encounter fraud and the base avarice that would extort the last farthing, till you well nigh turn in disgust from your fellow beings. Death may sever the dear ties that bind you to earth, and leave you in tearful darkness. That noble, manly boy, the sole hope of your declining years, may be taken from you while your spirit clings to him with a wild tenacity, which even the shadow of the tomb cannot wholly subdue. Amid all these sorrows do not come to the conclusion that nobody was ever so deeply afflicted as you are, and abandon every anticipation of better days in the unknown future. Do not lose your faith in human excellence, because confidence has sometimes been betrayed, nor believe that friendship was only a delusion, and love a bright phantom which glides away from our grasp. Do not think that you are fated to be miserable, because you are disappointed in your expectations, and baffled in your pursuits. Do not declare that God has forsaken you when your way is hedged about with thorns, or repine sinfully when he calls your dear ones to the land beyond the grave. Keep a holy trust in heaven through every trial; bear adversity with fortitude, and look upwards in hours of temptation and suffering. When your locks are white, your eyes dim, and your limbs weary; when your steps falter on the verge of death's gloomy vale, still retain the freshness and buoyancy of spirit which will shield you from the winter of the heart."

A PUTHY SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.

You are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your motto, Self Reliance, Honesty, and Industry. For your star, Faith, Perseverance, and Pluck, and inscribe on your banner, "Be just and fear not." Don't take too much advice; keep at the helm, and steer your own ship. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Assume your position. Do not practice excessive humility; you can't get above your level. Water don't run up hill; put potatoes in a cart over a rough road, and small potatoes will go to the bottom. Energy, Invincible Determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. The great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Civility costs nothing and buys everything. Don't drink. Don't smoke. Don't chew. Don't swear. Don't gamble. Don't lie. Don't steal. Don't deceive. Don't tattle. Be polite. Be generous. Be kind. Study hard. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Read good books. Love your fellowmen, as well as God. Love your country, and obey the laws. Love truth. Love virtue. Always do what your conscience tells you to be a duty, and leave the consequence with God.—*H. G. Eastman.*

PECULIARITY OF SCOTTISH IDIOM.—There is a well-known case of mystification, caused to English ears by the use of Scottish terms, which took place in the House of Peers during the examination of the magistrates of Edinburg, touching the particulars of the Porteous Mob in 1736. The Duke of Newcastle having asked the Provost with what kind of shot the town-guard, commanded by Porteous, had loaded their muskets, received the unexpected reply, "On, jnist sic as ane shutes dukes and sic-like fools wi'." The answered was considered as a contempt of the House of Lords, and the poor Provost would have suffered from misconception of his patois, had not the Duke of Argyle (who must have been exceedingly amused, explained that the worthy chief magistrate's expression, when rendered into English, meant to describe the shot used for *ducks and water-fowl*. The circumstance referred to is by Sir Walter Scott, in the notes to the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

WALTER SCOTT.

Scoot has done more for Edinburgh than all her great men put together. Burns has hardly left a trace of himself in the northern capital. During his residence there, his spirit was soured, and he was taught to drink whisky punch—obligations which he repaid by addressing "Edina, Scotia's darling seat," in a copy of his tamest verses. Scott discovered that the city was beautiful—he sang its praises over the world—and he has put more coin into the pockets of its inhabitants than if he had established a branch of manufacture of which they had a monopoly. Scott's novels were to Edinburgh what the tobacco trade was to Glasgow about the close of the last century. Although several laborers were before him in the field of the Border Ballads, he made fashionable these wonderful stories of humor and pathos. As soon as "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" appeared, everybody was raving about Melrose and Moonlight. He wrote "The Lady of the Lake," and the next year a thousand tourists descended on the Trosache, watching the sun setting on Loch Katrine, and began to take lessons on the bag-pipe. He improved the Highlands as much as Gen. Wade did when he struck through them his military roads. Where his muse was one year, a mail coach and hotel were the next.

His poems are graded down into guide-books. Never was an author so popular as Scott, and never was popularity worn so lightly and gracefully. In his own heart he did not value it highly, and he cared more for his plantation in Abbotsford than for his poem and novels. He would rather have been praised by Tom Purdie than by any critic. He was a great, simple, sincere, warm-hearted man. He never turned aside from his fellows in gloomy scorn; his lip never curled with disdain. He never ground his teeth save when in the agonies of toothache. He liked society, his dogs, his domestics, his trees, his historical nick-nacks. At Abbotsford he would write a chapter of a novel before his guests were out of bed, spend the day with them, and then, at dinner, his store of shrewd, Scottish anecdotes brightened the table more than did the champagne. When in Edinburgh, any one might see him in the streets or in the Parliament House. He was loved by every body. No one so popular among the sonters of Selkirk as the *Shirra*. George IV., on his visit to the northern kingdom, declared that Scott was the man he most wished to see. He was the deepest, simplest man of his time. He sinks like Ben. Cruachan, shoulder after shoulder, slowly, till its base is twenty miles in girth. Scotland is Scott-land. He has proclaimed over all the world Scottish virtue; and he has put money into pockets of Scottish hotel-keepers, Scottish tailors, Scottish boatmen, and the drivers of the Highland mails.

IMITATIVE POWERS OF THE CHINESE.

It is generally supposed that the Chinese will not learn anything; but no people are more ready to learn if it is likely to be attended with advantage. They have lately been taught to make glass, and turn out bronze argand lamps and globes, emblazoned with the London maker's name, all complete, and actually export these lamps to Batavia. They like putting an English name on their commodities, and are as free with the word "patent" as any manufacturer in Germany. They excel in the manufacture of locks, particularly padlocks. One of my friends gave an order to a tradesman to varnish a box, furnished with a Chubb's lock, of which he had two keys, and one of which he sent with the box, retaining the other himself. When the box came back, he found that his key would not turn the lock, though the one he had given the tradesman acted very well. Thinking some trick had been played, he accused the man of having changed the lock; and, after some evasion, he acknowledged the fact, stating that on examination he had found it such an excellent one that he took it off and kept it, making another exactly like it, with maker's name, and everything complete, except that the original key would not open it. Their mechanical contrivances generally have some defect of this kind. They have never made a watch that would keep time, though they greatly prize watches, and usually carry two at a time.—*A Sketcher's Tour Round the World.*

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—A London Journal, the *Cosmopolitan*, says:

"The young Lord Belgrave, grandson of the Marquis of Westminister, if he lives to inherit his patrimony, will be the richest man in the world. When what is now the fashionable section of London, known as Belgrav

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

Professional & Business Cards

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAYES IRVINE,
ALTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

J. T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL
BEDFORD, PA.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr.28, 1865—zz.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 28.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individua interests and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Poetry.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the bosom of the river
Where the sun unloosed his quiver,
On the starlit stream forever,
Sailed a vessel light and free.
Morning dew-drops hung like manna
On the bright folds of her banner,
While the zephyrs rose to fan
Softly to the radiant sea.

At her prow a pilot beaming
In the flush of youth stood dreaming,
And he was in glorions seeming
Like an angel from above;
Through his hair the breezes sported,
And as on the wave he floated
Oft the pilot angel-throated,
Warbled lays of hope and love.

Through those locks so brightly flowing,
Buds of laurel bloom were blowing,
And his hands anon were throwing
Music from a lyre of gold.
Swiftly down the stream he glided,
Soft the purple wave divided,
And a rainbow arch abided,
On his canvas' snowy fold.

Anxious hearts with fond devotion,
Watched him sailing to the ocean,
Prayed that no wild commotion
'Midst the elements might rise.
And he seemed some young Apollo,
Charming summer winds to follow,
While the water-crags' corolla
Trembled to his music sighs.

But those purple waves enchanted,
Rolled beside a city haunted
By an awful spell, that daunted
Every comer to her shore.
Night shades rank the air encumbered,
And pale marble statues numbered
Where the lotus-eaters slumbered,
Awake to life no more.

Then there rushed with lit'ning quickness
O'er his face a mortal sickness,
And the dews in fearful thickness
Gathered o'er his temples fair,
And there swept a dying murmur
Through the lovely Southern summer,
As the beauteous pilot comer
Perished by that city there.

Still rolls on that radiant river,
And the sun unbinds his quiver
O'er the starlit streams forever
On its bosom as before.
But that vessel's rainbow banner
Greets no more the gay savanna
And that pilot's lute drops manna
On the purple waves no more.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Dreams a dream, caused, probably, by the New England Atmosphere which he was breathing, prefaced by some few incidents of the visit of his grand seignour to Boston.

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Massachoosetts,)
June 29, 1867.

I hev alluz hed an incorrect idea uv Boston. I spozed Bosten to be strate-laced, moral to a degree not to be understood by a Dimocrat, and Puritanicle. I wuz mistaken. There is ez heavy a per cent. uv men in whom His Eggslency and I ken taik delite ez there is in any city in the country, ez the following incidents, which came under my notice will show:

Ez we wuz going through Franklin street a man stepped up to the carriage rather hesitatinly—

"Mr. President," sed he.

"Well," said His Eggslency, turnin full upon him.

The site uv the nose uv the Step Father uv his Country reashured him.

"Mr. President, wood yoo like some punch?"

"Punch! Certainly. But hevn't yoo suthin stronger, to lay the foundashen with?"

"Certainly!" and he pulled a bottle uv brandy from his right hind pocket, and the great man took an observation uv the sky thro the bottom uv it, which lastid a minit. I never agin will doubt that the material to make Dimocrisy uv exists in a country wher they come at yoo with punch, and hev brandy bottles in ther coat pockets.

Bokays were showered upon us. One old gentleman, who sot two hours in a chair waiting to present us with his, finally histed it at us. The fact that there was a note in it asking for a posishen fur the genrous givir, don't detract anythin from the valyoo uv the gift. When we got to the end of our trip there was a dray load uv bokays in our carriage and in all but three uv em wuz tied up recommendashens for the givers for places. It's better to hev sich missive enveloped in roses, though the most thorns we git ain't got roses roumd 'em.

The most teching incident wuz the number uv babies we hed to kiss. The mothers pressed to our carriage steps to present their offsprings. Mistakin me for the President, I kisst half uv 'em. The rapcherous expreshun on the upturned faces uv the anxshus mothers affected the President to teers showin, ez it did, the confidence reposed in him.

"Whist! Teddy!" sed one uv em, "and howld yer mug up fer the man to kiss who doesn't kiss the dirthy nagers!"

"Musha, Phelim, be still. The President, bless his sowl, wont bite ye!"

"Lind me yer aprun, Peggy, to wipe Terry's face wid. The Prisidint musht kiss the darlin. Taint ivery Prisidint would do the loike."

And the President kissed, and I kissed, till our lips wuz sore.

Sich is posishun!

That nite I received a letter from Deck in Pogram in wich he desired me to ascertain whether or no there wuz enny bottom to the Northern Dimocrisy. Capt. McPelter sed the Northern Dimocrisy wuz strong enuff to carry us uv Kentucky throo, while Pollock, the Illinoyer, swore the Northern Dimocrisy hed a considerable more to do to carry themselves than they hed bin able to accomplish for some time—that in a pullin match a corps wuz'nt uv much akkount ef it wuz a big one. With this letter in my hand I fell asleep, and while asleep, dreemed.

Methawt I wuz in Noo Orleans at a gathrin uv tde Faithful, who wuz called together for the purpose of considerin wat to do. Sum few—Longstreet, Gov. Brown, and Jeff. Thompson—wuz in favor uv submission, and hed got the majority ov the Southern people to agree with him that there was no yoose uv further resistance, and they wuz jist about to so declare, when Vallandigham, Ben. Wood, Toucey, Morrissey, Voorhees, and a score or two more uv that kind, rushed in and begged uv 'em to ho'd out. "Why submit?" sed Vallandigham, "We'll sustain yoo. The Northern Dimocrisy is a giant which kin yet pertect you. He's in in his prime and strong enuff yit to carry yoo throo twice the troubles wich threatens yoo. Depend onto us—we'll carry yoo."

And the Southerners whopped over to their side and yelled fiercely, "No submission!" and immejitly the entire billin uv 'em startsd North wi h these men to ascertain the strength and caryin' capacity uv the Northern Dimocrisy. Methawt the party traveled and traveled, until finally they come to a vast plain in Kentucky, onto wich wuz extendid prostrate the form uv a Giant. It wus a Giant immense in statoo, but emaciated to the last degree. His limbs hed bin strong, his teeth terrible, and his trunk massive, but it wuz plane to see that he wuz pegged out and a look at its face showed why it wuz so. Dissipation hed redoost him to helplessnis. His face wuz bloatid and bloo, his eyes wuz sot and ghastly, his chest wuz holler and sunken, his legs like pipe stems, and ulcers, boils, sores, brooses and contooshens kivered him from head to foot, and he drawed his breath with a effort.

He lay a groanin and a groanin. Randall wuz a tenderly feedin him out uv a huge bottle labeled "Appintments," wich appeared to give it temporary strenght, but the effect uv that wuz lost, by President Johnson's dosin him with an offensiv smellin mixture labelled "Policy," every swaller uv wich wood throw him into spasm. Gov. English was rubbin one arm with a liniment Randall gave him, and he succeeded in gittin up a little circulation in it.

"What is this?" askt the Southerners.

"Northern Dimocrisy!" sed English rubbin away vigorously.

"Is this the Giant wich is to carry us?" said the Southern gentlemen viewin the disgustin objick doubtfully.

"Certainly!" said Johnson. "Now can't you git up?" said he, to the prostrate bein, given it a very large swaller out uv his bottle. The giant made an effort, but flopped down agin like a dish-rag.

"Gentlemen!" sed Vallandigham, "we shel hev to call upon yoo to assist in settin him onto his feet, and then it'll be all rite with him. He's bin this way afore."

Accordingly, the Southerners gathered around him to lift him up. His arms, Inotist, wuz marked respectively Connecticut and Delaware, and his legs Maryland and Kentucky, and in them ther wuz strength, for ez soon ez the innocent Southerners got near enuff he wrapped them limbs around 'em, and sed—

"Lift!"

"We can't," sed they.

"Yoo must," sed he "I got into this condishen fightin yoor battles and doing yoor work. I was strong and vigerous until I got to runnin after yoor harlots, and for yoor sake I wuz druv out of my native state into this accussid region. Yoo must carry me wat time I hev yet to live. Hist me! Hist me!"

Those caught coodent get away and the others generously com to ther aid, and makin a terrible effort they raised the half dead bein onto their shoulders, holdin ther noses meanwhile, and prepared to start. Ez the percession was about to move, Vallandigham remarked, "Stop a minit, gentlemen!" and loaded as he was with his war record he clambered up their shoulders and took a seat on the carkiss. Voorhes, jist as badly encumbered did likewise, ann so did the Woods, both uv em, and poor old Jimmy Bookannan, Seymour, Toucy and a hundred or so more, the unfortinit bearers sweatin under this addishnal load.

"Is all ready?" said they.

"One moment!" sed Johnson, and him and Randall and Seward climbed up.

This wuz the last feather. The bearers mite hev staggered off under the carkiss and them wich climbed into it first, but this last addishen to ther burden wuz friteful. It finished em. Groaning under the weight they swayed liked a leaf in the wind, like a majestic tree just about to fall. They struggled a minit to maintain themselves—but all in vain. A breef struggle—a desprit grasp—they give up, and their knees doublin up the whole come to the earth with a squash-in sound which letters can't express, and the half decomposed mass sorter fell apart. Raymond and Thurlow Weed wich had been hangin round, got out from under jist in time to save themselues.

The Southerners got out from under the putrid mass, the almost smothered by the stench. Vallandigham and that class made little uv it, ez they hed been around it. It staggered Johnson some, but he had bin accustomed to suthin approximatin very closely to it in the olden times and it didn't seriously affect him, but poor Randall Seward and Wells were smothered and died.

I wuz trying to pull Randall's corpse out wen the effort I was making awoke me.

I aint altogether certain, but that dream means suthin. When I think of it, it is rather preposterus for us to hope the Northern Dimocracy will carry us, when they can't carry a single State uv their own; jist about ez preposterus ez is it for them to look to us for help, when all uv us ez would jine em hevn't got a vote. Pollock's remark—"in a pullin match a corpse aint uv much akkount, even of it is a big one"—weighs onto my mind. Suthin can't come out of nuthin, tho ez in the case of Seward, nothin may come out uv suthin. Ef we cood git—but pshaw! we can't. Thank the Lord, we kin hold the Postoffises two years yit.

POTROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster), and Professor in the Ham and Japhet Free Academy for the development uv the intellek uv all races irrespective uv color.

STRIKE THE KNOT.—"Strike the knot!" said a gentleman one day to his son, who, tired and weary, was leaning on his axe over a log which he had in vain been trying to cleave. Then, looking at the log, the gentleman saw how the boy had hacked and chipped all around the knot without hitting it. Taking the axe, he struck a few sharp blows on the knot and split the log without difficulty. Smiling, he returned the axe to his son, saying:

"Always strike the knot!"

That was good advice. It is good for you, my children, as it was for the boy to whom it was first given. It is a capital maxim to follow when you are in trouble. Have you a hard sum to do at school? Have you got to face a difficulty? Are you leaving home to live for the first time among strangers? Strike the knot! Look your trouble in the eye, as the bold lion-hunter looks in the face of a lion. Never shrink from a painful duty, but step right up to it and do it. Yes, strike the knot! Strike the knot, boys and girls, and you will always conquer your difficulties.—*Sunday-School Advocate.*

PROGRESS NEVER DID RUN SMOOTH.

We give the above as an improvement on Shakspeare. He applies the fact solely to true love. We doubt his right to stop at this point, or to limit the never smooth running to love alone. The full truth is much wider in its range. It involves *progress* in all its true forms. It never did run smooth. We hope our readers will not fail to give us due credit for our improvement upon Shakspeare, especially after it shall appear that we have satisfactorily made out the case.

To begin then with becoming gravity, we say that progress is a plant of slow growth. A good many years have passed away since men first began to think. In the ancient times already, as we learn from some of the dusty books of history, they used to know a good dea'. Egyptian monuments, and other things that tell of the early age, certainly indicate a high state of knowledge. It was in the land of the Nile, it would seem, that Moses got his education, Layard, in his book on Nineveh and its Remains, clearly shows similar facts in regard to the people of that country. Greece and Rome were still more distinguished. Now if progress were a smooth-running affair, *we* ought, it would seem, to be much further ahead of these ancient countries than we actually are. The fact, however, is that in many respects their learning did not come down to us at all. So roughly did the car of progress jolt along, that much of their wisdom became entirely lost by the way. Generally, it must be admitted, that we are in advance of them; but in many things, it must also be owned, that we are far behind them. Now if progress had run smooth, it would doubtless be true, not only that we are ahead of them, but *very far* ahead, and not only very far ahead in *some* things, and behind in others, but very far ahead in *all* things. Since, therefore, viewing the whole field, it appears that, after all, we of the 19th century have but little to boast of over the early ages of the world, we conclude, with some degree of humble boldness, that progress never did run smooth.

Moreover it is evident that the prominent personages living in those far-off ages, experienced the truth of the above improved sentence. Long before Shakspeare lived, Diogenes, in his tub-home, felt the truth of the new ark in its properly enlarged application. Socrates, also, was driven to the knowledge of the fact that the common mind preoccupied with previous and partial forms of truth, was loath to open itself to any new and fuller developments of it. The after and fuller disclosures of the same general fact have always had to establish their divine right to appear and reign, by breaking over the embankments of human prejudices and subduing the power of partial and narrow views. History proves that every new discovery, whether in the department of mind or matter, had literally to fight its way to the throne of acknowledged truth. This was certainly the case in Galileo's time, and in relation to the discovery which he made. Many were so fully occupied with the false theory, that they even refused to look through his telescope when challenged, lest they might be compelled to yield that which is false and acknowledge what is true. Every age has proved that the true benefactors of the world are, of all others, during the period of their active labor, the most keenly despised, and most generally resisted. It is only after their work has succeeded and its blessings are experienced, that they are acknowledged and honored.

"Seven Grecian cities strive for Homer dead,
When living Homer begged his daily bread."

Even the Saviour of the world, with all the untold blessings for man, which He bore in His person, was opposed, maltreated, despised, and finally rejected by His own people, and ignominiously put to death upon the cross. He came to improve the world, but the world was satisfied as it was.

It is a curious fact, but nevertheless a fact, that every great movement in the history of the world which has given impetus to the tide of civilization and placed humanity in a more elevated condition, has been at first contradicted and opposed. The improvements in which men subsequently boast, come to them for the most part against their will in the first instance. The Reformation of the 16th century had to struggle long and valiantly before it was allowed to take its position as a fixed fact in the bosom of history and impart to the Church and world the blessings of a purer Christianity and a higher civilization. Does the past history of the world exhibit any grand improvement which, had it been submitted to a popular vote, at its first inception would have been approved and adopted? Would the railroads and telegraph lines which now penetrate the country in all directions, have been established on this principle? Would the woolen, cotton, and iron factories, whose industrial music is now heard in all quarters, have been erected? Would the thrashing machine, which has superceded the flail and the tread of the horse, the cradle which has taken the place of the hand scythe, the drill by which the seed is planted, the rake, by which the fragments are gathered that nothing be wasted—would any of these grand labor-saving inventions, or any of a thousand others which cannot be mentioned, have been approved and adopted had it been submitted to a popular vote at its first discovery? We are safe in saying that not one of them, if it had been necessary to pass this ordeal, would be seen now in this country.

No, progress does not run smooth. It always involves the declaration of war. Christ brought a sword. Before any improvement can become fairly inaugurated, something else must get out of the way. When the light comes, darkness must go. The lower make way for the higher. This brings with it often great commotion and bitter contention. It often arrays neighbor against neighbor. Chief friends are thus frequently separated. The Church becomes greatly agitated, whilst the throne in the State is made to tremble and sometimes to crumble to the earth. All this is incident to progress, and enters into the proof that it never did run smooth. This is the smoke of the battle, which, however, soon clears away, and enables the mind afterwards, more distinctly for the contrast, to contemplate the victory won—the improvement which has, in spite of human prejudices, been firmly established.—*German Reformed Messenger.*

CAUTIONARY QUOTATION.

"Marriage is like a flaming candle light
Placed in the window on a summer night,
Inviting all the insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty winglets there.
Those that are out butt heads against the pane;
Those that are in butt to get out again!"

Now that "tilting hoops" are going out of the fashion, let one thing be said in their favor—the wearers, of them were never liable to arrest for "for having no visible means of support."

PEACE is the flowing of the brook, but joy is the dashing of the cataract when the brook is filled, bursts its banks, and rushes down the rocks.

HISTORY OF A NECKLACE.

The *National Quarterly* gives us the following stirring history of phonographic short-hand:

"The proceedings of the American Congress were very imperfectly reported before the time of Mr. Joseph Gales, senior, the father of the late Mr. Gales of the *National Intelligencer*. He was the first who made a report of Congressional debates which appeared in the paper the next day. This was considered a most astonishing feat at the time. His son, Joseph Gales, was also a reporter, and one of the best, in his day, that the country could boast. The first became connected with the *National Intelligencer* as reporter in October, 1807; he was then just twenty-one years old. He and the present Mr. Seaton afterward were the proprietors of the paper. They were both the reporters and editors of the *Intelligencer*—one of them devoted himself to the Senate, and the other to the House of Representatives. As a general thing, they published only running reports—on special occasions, however, the speeches and proceedings were given entire. The peculiar talents of these gentlemen were duly appreciated, and they had seats of honor assigned them beside the presiding officers. To these enterprising and accomplished reporters we are indebted for many of those splendid specimens of eloquence which adorn the political literature of our country. The speeches made by Webster and Hayne, during their celebrated intellectual combat in the United States Senate; were preserved from oblivion by Mr. Gales, whose notes, handsomely bound, and enriched with Mr. Webster's annotations, are kept as a precious memento in the family library. The following anecdote may, perhaps, be read with some interest in this connection.

"The day Mr. Webster made his reply to the attack of Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, Joseph Gales met him as he was going to the Capitol, and inquired how long he intended to speak. "About half an hour," was the reply. The editor's duties at that time were pressing, but he ventured to take so much time from them. Mr. Webster, however, directly after, was joined by Judge Story, who said that he thought the time had come for Mr. Webster to give the country his views on the Constitution. To this proposition the Senator assented. Mr. Gales took up his pencil unaware of this new arrangement, and alike unconscious of the lapse of time under the enchantment of the orator, he continued to write until the close of the speech. But when he came to look at the notes, the magnitude of the task that it would be to write them out appeared so formidable, that he shrunk from it as an impossibility. Soon after, Mr. Webster called on Mr. Gales, and requested a report of his speech. "I have the notes," said the reporter, "but I shall never have time to write them out." This led to some remonstrance and persuasion, but the overworked editor stood firm. At this juncture Mrs. Gales came forward, and offered to undertake the task, saying that she could decipher her husband's short hand, as she had occasionally done so. She had heard the speech, and the resistless sweep of its argument, and the gorgeous magnificence of its imagery were yet vivid in her mind. In the course of a week, Mr. Gales submitted to Mr. Webster the report of his speech in the handwriting of his wife. Scarcely a word needed to be changed: and soon a set of diamonds, costing a thousand dollars, accompanied the rich thanks of the eloquent statesman. Thus was saved to literature the most memorable oration of the American Senate."

H-E-R-E WE COME.

There was a wedding in a church in a village near Chicago, recently, which was attended by a crowd of people, the bride a famous belle in this section, and the bridegroom a late army officer. There is a story about him that was revived with great effect at the wedding. He was in the Western Frontier service, and one day (so the story goes) he went out to hunt a bear. He had been away from camp a few hours, when his voice was heard faintly in the distance exclaiming: "*H-e-r-e we come!*"

In a little time, the same cry was heard again, but nearer; then it was repeated at intervals, nearer and louder; when finally the bold captain emerged from a bit of woods near the camp, running at the the top of his speed, without a coat, hat or gun. In he came to camp shouting, "Here we come!"

"Here who come?" inquired a brother officer.

"Why, me and the game," gasped the officer, pointing to a big bear who showed himself at the edge of the woods, took a look at the camp, and then, with a growl at missing his expected meal off the captain, disappeared in the woods again.

"But why didn't you shoot the bear, and then bring him in?" inquired one.

"What's the use in shooting your game," said the captain, testily, "when you can bring it in alive, as I did?"

The story got home before the captain did, and was in everybody,s mouth. The other night, as the bold captain led his intended bride into the church with the pride and grace so readily inspired by the occasion, some wicked wag sang out from the gallery: "*H-e-r-e we come!*"

Which was followed by such a shout of laughter as that old church never heard before.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS LIVED.

The improvement in social comfort and refinement over past ages is strictly shown in the following paragraph:

Erasmus, who visited England in the early part of the sixteenth century, gives a curious description of an English interior of the better class. The furniture was rough, the walls unplastered, but sometimes wainscotted or hung with tapestry, and the floor covered with rushes, which were not changed for months. The dogs and cats had free access to the eating rooms, and the fragments of meat and bones were thrown to them, which they devoured among the rushes, leaving what they could not eat to rot there, with the draining of beer-vessels and all manner of unmentionable abominations. There was nothing like refinement or elegance in the luxury of the higher ranks; the indulgences which their wealth permitted, consisted in rough and wasteful profusion. Salt beef and strong ale constituted the principal part of Queen Elizabeth's breakfast, and similar refreshments were served to her in bed for supper. At a series of entertainments given by the nobility in 1669, where each exhausted his invention to out do the others, it was universally admitted that Lord Goring won the palm for the magnificence of his fancy. The description of this supper will give us an idea of what was then thought magnificent. It consisted of one huge, brawny pig, piping hot, bitted and harnessed, with ropes of sausages, to a huge pudding bag, which served for a chariot.

THE SOUL'S CONVICTION OF IMMORTALITY.

I never saw a man that did not believe in the immortality of love when following the body of a loved one to the grave. I have seen men under other circumstances that did not believe in it; but I never saw a man that, when he stood looking upon the form of one that he really loved stretched out for burial, did not revolt from saying, 'It has all come to that; the hours of sweet companionship; the wondrous interlacings of tropical souls; the joys; the hopes; the trusts; the unutterable yearnings,—there they all lie.' No man can stand and look in a coffin upon the body of a fellow-creature, and remember the flaming intelligence, the blossoming love, the whole range of Divine faculties, which so lately animated that cold clay, and say, 'These have all collapsed and gone.' No person can witness the last sad ceremonials which are performed over the remains of a human being—the sealing down of the unopened lid; the following of the rumbling procession to the place of burial; the letting down of the dust into dust; the falling of the earth upon the hollow coffin, with those sounds that are worse than thunder; and the placing of the green sod over the grave,—no person, unless he be a beast can witness these things, and then turn away and say, "I have buried my wife; I have buried my child; I have buried my sister, my brother, my love."

God forbid that we should bury anything. There is no earth that can touch my companion. There is no earth that can touch my child. I would fight my little breath and strength away before I would permit any clod to touch him. The jewel is not in the ground. The jewel has dropped out of the casket, and I have buried the casket,—not the jewel. And you may reason, you may say what you please, you may carry the case before the supreme court of my understanding, but there is something higher than reason, and something back of the understanding. All that is in me revolts at the decision, and spurns it, and says: You must try heart cases before the heart. We will not believe but that there is life somewhere else; we will not believe that life is buried here; and the soul goes out and cries, like a child lost in the woods, to find itself in this strange world, saying, 'Where am I? and who shall guide me, that long and yearn and reach upward.'—*Beecher's Royal Truths.*

THE WINTER OF THE HEART.

A beautiful writer counsels wisely when he says: "Live so that good angles may protect you from this terrible evil—the winter of the heart. Let no chilling influence freeze up the fountains of sympathy and happiness in its depths; no cold burden settle over withered hopes, like the snow on faded flowers; no blast of discontent moan and shriek through its desolate chambers. Your life-path may lead through trials, which for a time seem utterly to impede your progress, and shut out the very light of heaven from your anxious gaze. Penury may take the place of ease and plenty; your luxurious room may be changed for an humble one, the soft couch for a straw pallet, the rich viands for the coarse food of the poor. Summer friends may forsake you, and the cold unpitying world pass you with scarcely a look or word of compassion. You may be forced to toil wearily, steadily on to earn a livelihood; you may encounter fraud and the base avarice that would extort the last farthing, till you well nigh turn in disgust from your fellow beings. Death may sever the dear ties that bind you to earth, and leave you in tearful darkness, That noble, manly boy, the sole hope of your declining years, may be taken from you while your spirit clings to him with a wild tenacity, which even the shadow of the tomb cannot wholly subdue. Amid all these sorrows do not come to the conclusion that nobody was ever so deeply afflicted as you are, and abandon every anticipation of better days in the unknown future. Do not lose your faith in human excellence, because confidence has sometimes been betrayed, nor believe that friendship was only a delusion, and love a bright phantom which glides away from our grasp. Do not think that you are fated to be miserable, because you are disappointed in your expectations, and baffled in your pursuits. Do not declare that God has forsaken you when your way is hedged about with thorns, or repine sinfully when he calls your dear ones to the land beyond the grave. Keep a holy trust in heaven through every trial; bear adversity with fortitude, and look upwards in hours of temptation and suffering. When your locks are white, your eyes dim, and your limbs weary; when your steps falter on the verge of death's gloomy vale, still retain the freshness and buoyancy of spirit which will shield you from the winter of the heart."

A PITHY SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.

You are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your motto, Self Reliance, Honesty, and Industry. For your star, Faith, Perseverance, and Pluck and inscribe on your banner, "Be just and fear not." Don't take too much advice; keep at the helm, and steer your own ship. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Assume your position. Do not practice excessive humility; you can't get above your level. Water don't run up hill; put potatoes in a cart over a rough road, and small potatoes will go to the bottom. Energy, Invincible Determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. The great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Civility costs nothing and buys everything. Don't drink. Don't smoke. Don't chew. Don't swear. Don't gamble. Don't lie. Don't steal. Don't deceive. Don't tattle. Be polite. Be generous. Be kind. Study hard. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant, Read good books. Love your fellowmen, as well as God. Love your country, and obey the laws. Love truth. Love virtue. Always do what your conscience tells you to be a duty, and leave the consequence with God.—*H. G. Eastman.*

PECULIARITY OF SCOTTISH IDIOM.—There is a well-known case of mystification, caused to English ears by the use of Scottish terms, which took place in the House of Peers during the examination of the magistrates of Edinburg, touching the particulars of the Porteous Mob in 1736. The Duke of Newcastle having asked the Provost with what kind of shot the town-guard, commanded by Porteous, had loaded their muskets, received the unexpected reply, "Ou, juist sic as ane shutes dukes and sic-like fools wi'." The answered was considered as a contempt of the House of Lords, and the poor Provost would have suffered from misconception of his patois, had not the Duke of Argyle (who must have been exceedingly amused, explained that the worthy chief magistrate's expression, when rendered into English, meant to describe the shot used for *ducks and water-fowl* The circumstance referred to is by Sir Walter Scott, in the notes to the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

WALTER SCOTT.

Scoot has done more for Edinburgh than all her great men put together. Burns has hardly left a trace of himself in the northern capital. During his residence there, his spirit was soured, and he was taught to drink whisky punch—obligations which he repaid by addressing "Edina, Scotia's darling seat," in a copy of his tamest verses. Scott discovered that the city was beautiful—he sang its praises over the world—and he has put more coin into the pockets of its inhabitants than if he had established a branch of manufacture of which they had a monopoly. Scott's novels were to Edinburgh what the tobacco trade was to Glasgow about the close of the last century. Although several laborers were before him in the field of the Border Ballads, he made fashionable these wonderful stories of humor and pathos. As soon as "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" appeared, everybody was raving about Melrose and Moonlight. He wrote "The Lady of the Lake," and the next year a thousand tourists descended on the Trosache, watching the sun setting on Loch Katrine, and began to take lessons on the bag-pipe. He improved the Highlands as much as Gen. Wade did when he struck through them his military roads. Where his muse was one year, a mail coach and hotel were the next.

His poems are graded down into guide-books. Never was an author so popular as Scott, and never was popularity worn so lightly and gracefully. In his own heart he did not value it highly, and he cared more for his plantation in Abbotsford than for his poem and novels. He would rather have been praised by Tom Purdle than by any critic, He was a great, simple, sincere, warm-hearted man. He never turned aside from his fellows in gloomy scorn; his lip never curled with disdain. He never ground his teeth save when in the agonies of toothache. He liked society, his dogs, his domestics, his trees, his historical nick-nacks. At Abbotsford he would write a chapter of a novel before his guests were out of bed, spend the day with them, and then, at dinner, his store of shrewd, Scottish anecdotes brightened the table more than did the champague. When in Edinburgh, any one might see him in the streets or in the Parliament House. He was loved by every body. No one so popular among the souters of Selkirk as the *Shirra*. George IV., on his visit to the northern kingdom, declared that Scott was the man he most wished to see. He was the deepest, simplest man of his time. He sinks like Ben. Cruachan, shoulder after shoulder, slowly, till its base is twenty miles in girth. Scotland is Scott-land. He has proclaimed over all the world Scottish virtue; and he has put money into pockets of Scottish hotel-keepers, Scottish tailors, Scottish boatmen, and the drivers of the Highland mails.

IMITATIVE POWERS OF THE CHINESE.

It is generally supposed that the Chinese will not learn anything; but no people are more ready to learn if it is likely to be attended with advantage. They have lately been taught to make glass, and turn out bronze argand lamps and globes, emblazoned with the London maker's name, all complete, and actually export these lamps to Batavia. They like putting an Engiish name on their commodities, and are as free with the word "patent" as any manufacturer in Germany. They excel in the manufacture of locks, particularly padlocks. One of my friends gave an order to a tradesman to varnish a box, furnished with a Chubb's lock, of which he had two keys, and one of which he sent with the box, retaining the other himself. When the box came back, he found that his key would not turn the lock, though the one he had given the tradesman acted very well. Thinking some trick had been played, he accused the man of having changed the lock; and, after some evasion, he acknowledged the fact, stating that on examination he had found it such an excellent one that he took it off and kept it, making another exactly like it, with maker's name, and everything complete, except that the original key would not open it. Their mechanical contrivances generally have some defect of this kind. They have never made a watch that would keep time, though they greatly prize watches, and usually carry two at a time.—*A Sketcher's Tour Round the World.*

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—A London Journal, the *Cosmopolitan*, says:

"The young Lord Belgrave, grandson of the Marquis of Westminister, if he

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County,
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.
TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.
AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

REPRESENTATION of MINORITIES.

In the New York Constitutional Convention, a few days ago, a motion wes made introducing a proposition to adopt Hare's system of representation and election. At a time when constitutional reform is loudly called for in our own State, it will not be inappropriate to call public attention to this scheme for obtaining a more just and proportionate representation of minorities in our legislative assemblies.

The theory known as Hare's is the outgrowth of the reform movement in England. Her nobility being greatly in the minority, and affrigted at the rapid progress of the reform movement and its apparently irresistible tendency to Demrcracy, have busied themselves in devising some available method of securing for themselves, in the event of their worst fears being realized, at least a fair proportionate representation. Though thus the offspring of a spirit hostile to Democracy, the scheme is by no means unworthy the consideration of Democratic governments. It was devised to restrain what the fears of British noblemen called "The Tyranny of the Majority," but inasmuch as it is believed to be capable of securing a more equitable representation of all shades of opinion, it has received the approval of some of the most eminent liberals of England, among whom may be numbered J. Stuart Mill, Thos. Hughes, &c. The system of electing representatives, whether national or state, now in use throughout the United States, is generally conceded, by students of political philosophy, to be deficient in many respects. Its shortcomings, as declared by such authorities as De Tocqueville, John Stuart Mill, and some eminent American writers on the subject, are thus summed up by a writer in the July number of *The Galaxy*:

1st. It leads to the separation of the whole voting population into two great parties, compelling forced and unnatural uniformity of views, intensifying partizan conflicts, and giving undue power to small majorities.

2d. It has led in practice to the non-recognition of the rights of minorities, as well as to their non-representation in our legislative bodies.

3d. It condemns to private life the best, wisest and most original minds in the country, and gives nearly all the prizes of high public station to "available" mediocrities.

4th. It fills our legislative halls with purchasable representatives, who, in spite of their known unworthiness, are kept in official position by ignorant or indifferent constituencies.

5th. It has given birth to the Convention, the Caucus, the Lobby, the Ring—irresponsible bodies, unknown to the Constitution, yet oft-times more powerful in controlling legislation than a wise public opinion.

6th. It incites to demagogism—that is, to unwise and hurtful adulation of the people, makes the majority intolerant and tyrannical, and compels an unwholesome uniformity of view and action; at times when debate and opposition are needful to form a correct public sentiment.

Though not prepared to acknowledge the entire truthfulness of the charges here presented, especially on the first two points, we are nevertheless constrained to confess that the charges are in the main approximately true.

The scheme of Mr. Thomas Hare, an English barrister, as first given to the world in a book published in London in 1858, is thus succinctly stated by John Stuart Mill:

"According to this plan, the unit of representation, the quota of electors who would be entitled to have a member for themselves, would be ascertained by the ordinary process of taking averages, the number of voters being divided by the number of seats in the House; and every candidate who obtained that quota would be returned, from however great anumber of local constituencies it might be gathered. The votes would, as at present, be given locally, but any elector would be at liberty to vote for any candidate, in whatever part of the country he might offer himself. Those electors, therefore, who did not wish to be represented by any of the local candidates, might aid, by their vote, in the return of the person they liked best among all those throughout the country who had expressed a willingness to be chosen. This would so far give reality to the electoral rights of the otherwise virtually disfranchised minority. But it is important that not those alone who refuse to vote for any of the local candidates, but those also who vote for any of them and are defeated, should be enabled to find elsewhere the representation which they had not succeeded in obtaining in their own district. It is therefore provided that an elector may deliver a voting paper containing other names in addition to the one which stands foremost in his preference. His vote would only be counted for one candidate; but if the object of his first choice failed to be returned, from not having obtained the quota, his second, perhaps, might be more fortunate. He may extend the list to be a greater number in the order of his preference, so that if the names which stand near the top of the list either cannot make up the quota, or are able to make it up without his vote may still be used for some one whom it may assist in returning. To obtain the full number of members required to complete the House, as well as to prevent very popular candidates from engrossing nearly all the suffrages, it is necessary, however many votes a candidate may obtain, that no more of them than the quota should be counted for his return, the remainder of those who voted for him would have their votes counted for the next person on their respective list who needed them, and could by their aid complete the quota.

To determine which of a candidate's votes should be counted for his return, and which set free for others, several methods are proposed into which we shall not here enter. He would, of course, retain the votes of all those who would not otherwise be represented; and for the remainder, drawing lots, in fault of better, would be an unobjectionable expedient. The voting papers would be conveyed in a central office, where the votes would be counted, the number of first, second, third and other votes given for each candidate ascertained, and the quota would be allotted to every one who could make it up, until the number of the House was complete; first votes being preferred to second, second to third, and so forth. The voting papers, and all the elements of the calculation, would be placed in public repositories, accessible to all whom they concerned."

This scheme, stripped of its details, gives to every shade of political opinion its proportionate representation, provided always that it is held by a sufficient number of electors to entitle it to one or more representatives.

Such a plan, if once put in successful, practical operation, would, doubtless, either greatly ameliorate, or entirely obviate many sore evils in our present political system. The incentives to bribery and corruption, now frequently resorted to in doubtful districts, in order to obtain the votes of cliques that happen to hold the balance of power by controlling enough votes to decide the contest for whichever side they are thrown, would be entirely removed.

The chief incentive to demagogism would also be removed, and we would be enabled to send honest, outspoken, independent men to our legislative halls, instead of the fawning, sycophantic, toadying, purchasable demagogues, that now so often disgrace our legislative assemblies.

The prospect of obtaining these, if no other advantages, would be sufficient inducement to justify a trial of the plan by some of our own State governments.

"The Tyranny of the Majority," against which this scheme was first devised as a bulwark, we believe to be a myth, a figent of the distorted imagination of an hereditary aristocracy at finding the source of its power failing, and the reins of government gradually but surely passing into the hands of the people, and of it we have no fear. Whence its origin, or what the motive that first called forth the plan, is not the question we are considering. Inasmuch as it gives promise of making the representative system more complete and symmetrical, and of giving all shades and varieties of opinion their proper proportionate representation in our Congresses and Legislatures, as well as of eradicating some of the worst evils of our present representative system, it demands of every earnest student of political philosophy, of every one aspiring to deal with affairs of State, a careful and impartial examination, and if found practicable, a fair trial of its merits at the earliest possible moment.

We call attention to this subject in view of the demand in our State for a Constitutional Convention, at an early day, believing as we do, that if such convention is called, the question of representation will be one of the most important presented for its consideration. In the meantime we shall watch with no small amount of interest the discussion of this subject by the New York Constitutional Convention now in session.

Queries—Might not this plan be advantageously applied to the nomination of party candidates? Might not the Crawford County system be modified so as to approximate very nearly to this?

JOHNSON VERSUS UNION SOLDIERS

Among other Washington news items of the 14th inst., we find the following: "Considerable feeling is being manifested in loyal quarters here, occasioned by the appointment of a man named Aiken, notorious as Mrs. Surratt's attorney and as an open sympathizer with the rebellion, to a clerkship in the treasury Department, immediately after the rejection of the applications of several soldiers for similar positions, one of whom had served in the army for 17 years, was in every way qualified to perform the duties of the office, and is now limping about the city on crutches. Not only Aiken, but several others of the same stripe have been appointed recently, and the matter will be brought to the attention of Congress." Such is the sympathy shown by Johnson and his Copperhead friends for the "boys in blue" who periled their all for their country's safety. Even the most meritorious are rejected, to make way for notorious rebel sympathizers, and sent to hobble through the world on crutches and depend upon public charity for support instead of being permitted to earn a livelihood in the service of that country in whose defence they have been maimed and disabled. If Andy Johnson and his minions were permitted to rule the country to suit their own views and wishes, we would soon see every office of profit, honor or trust in the country filled by rebel officers and soldiers.

CONGRESS on Saturday the 13th inst., passed an amendatory, or rather explanatory, reconstruction bill, which even Stanberry can hardly fail to understand. It has been sent to the President, and Congress now only awaits his inevitable veto, over which it will promptly pass the bill, to adjourn. The bill complete, as passed, will be found in another column. It is presumed that Jerry Black was on hand ready to prepare the veto, and that the work will be promptly done. Whether Stanberry is to be called upon for another opinion remaines to be seen. If he is, it is hoped that the President will quietly hint to the legal gentlemen that it would look better if the veto and opinion were a little more consistent than the last.

A FORT WAYNE, (Ind.) paper relates the following: A first class legal joke transpired at the Court room yesteray afternoon. During the progress of a trial, just after the impanneling of a jury, one of the legal fraternity was observed to feel very funny. He laughed immoderately. He whispered to another, and the second laughed ditto. A third laughed ditto. The risibility spread until it attracted the attention of the "Honor" on the bench. An investigation of the affair disclosed the fact that the defendant in the case had been placed on the jury—a juror in a suit against himself. How the accident happened we are not informed.

GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY, arrived at the Springs on Tuesday evening. The Republican Brass Band escorted him into town and to the Springs.

THE HARRISBURG *Telegraph* says: "A. H. Stevens, ex-Vice President of the bogus ex-confederate government was in Harrisburg. He inquired very affectionately concerning ex-Gov. D. R. Porter. "A fellow feeling," &c.

Stephens, it is said, owns real estate in Perry county, to which region he traveled to look after his piantation. If he is in want of hands to work for him, he might find a few "dirt eaters" in this section who would be willing to do his bidding for a time.

ONLY SIX SUPPORTERS IN THE SENATE.—The supporters of President Johnson's policy in the Senate have dwindled down to SIX. Only think! a President with an immense patronage at his command can only find six men in the United States Senate willing to support his darling schemes. How are the mighty fallen! In the House the number is equally small. Only 23 could be induced to vote with the President. At this rate the President will have no supporters left at the next session of Congress.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

AMONG the distinguished arrivals at the Springs we notice Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, of York and Hon. H. D. Maxwell, of Easton.

XLth CONGRESS.—Adjourned Session.

WASHINGTON July 8. 1867. The proceedings in both Houses to day with regard to Mexican affairs are significant. The Copperheads have planted themselves squarely on the side of Maximilian and monarchy, while the Republicans have espoused, as heretofore, the cause of the Liberals. The several resolutions offered in the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which General Banks is chairman, will be considered at once by the committee, and a report made in the form of a resolution to the House.

The Reconstruction Committee of the House had a meeting this morning, at which the bill drawn by Mr. Stevens was amended by the addition of another section, and by some verbal alterations. It was understood that this committee would meet for consultation with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day, but no meeting took place.

The Senate bill will come up for consideration in that body to-morrow. It does not meet entirely the views of such Republicans as Sumner and Drake, and it will probably encounter some apposition in that quarter. The Copperheads of the Senate were reinforced by Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, to-day and there will no doubt be a good deal of talk against the bill from that side of the house.

The introduction of General Butler's resolutions for an investigation into the assassination plot created quite a sensation in the House. The Copperheads met them at the threshold with objections—Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, taking the lead—but the rules were suspended and the previous question brought to bear.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1867.—The proceedings of the House to-day were full of interest. The vote was to have been taken at half past one, but, by general consent, the hour was postponed till three o'clock. Mr. Brooks, the Democratic member of the Reconstruction Committee, entertained the House with a speech of an hour's duration in lieu of a minority report. He went the extreme length of the Copperhead on the question of State rights, and denounced, in severe terms, the legislation of the Republican majority in Congress. He was followed by Fernando Wood in a dull harangue, said to have been delivered several times before in different parts of the city of New York. Neither of these efforts attracted much attention, though that of Brooks was the abler of the two. At two o'clock Hon. Thaddeus Stevens arose and said he would yield twenty minutes of his hour to Mr. Bingham. Mr. Bingham thereupon commenced to reply to the speech of Brooks. The speech was one of great eloquence and power and is regarded as one of Mr. Bingham's best efforts. At its close he was warmly congratulated by the Republicans. Mr. Stevens rose at twenty minutes of three to close the debate. He was speedily surrounded by all the members, Democrats as well as Republicans. The Democratic side of the House was entirely empty. Mr. Stevens spoke without notes. His voice was remarkably clear and strong, and he was listened to with the utmost attention.

WASHINGTON, July. 10. 1867.—The flood gates of rhetoric were again opened in the Senate to-day. Mr. Sumner started off with his usual attempt to get the resolution of last Friday repealed, but he received so little encouragement that he kept up the siege only fifteen minutes.

The reconstruction bill then came up, and Mr. Howard, of Michigan, took the floor, foolscap in hand, and read a long speech denouncing the President's policy and the Attorney General's opinion.

Mr. Wilson's amendment to allow the appointment of civilians to offices vacated by the district commanders was adopted by 20 to 15.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment declaring that voting for the secession ordinance shall not be construed as an act of rebellion to disqualify a man from holding office under the proposed fourteenth amendment. This led to sharp debate, which was principally remarkable for the speech of Mr. Nye, of Nevada, who declared himself in favor of more stringent terms of reconstruction, and said there would be no peace in the land until every rebel was either dead or disfranchised. No action was taken on this amendment.

The announcement of the death of Charles Dennison, of Pennsylvania, adjourned the Senate at four o'c'ock.

The House had a four hour session, which was remarkable mostly for the consideration of a resolution for the adjournment of Congress until the middle of October. It was presented by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and naturally brought up the impeachment question. A spicy debate followed, in which the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee stated that four members of the Committee were for impeachment three for censure, and two Democrats for acquittal of the President. He added that the Committee, however, would not be able to report before the middle of October.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, one of the members of the Committee, said that there was no reason why the Committee should not report now. The Chairman of the Committee said that the delay was caused by the non-arrival of witnesses, which Williams had summoned.

At this point there was considerable excitement, and members gathered near the speakers. Thad. Stevens then arose and said that the Committee had been hunting around six months for some evidence on which to impeach the President, and he thought that the House ought to require the testimony to be submitted now. The chairman said it would not be submitted now unless the House so ordered.

Mr. Williams proceeded to speak of the Committee again, but a point of order was raised and sustained that the doings of the Committee should not be laid before the House in debate. Pending a vote the hour arrived for the obituaries on the late Representative Dennison, of Pennsylvania, which postponed the adjournment question till tomorrow. The friends of impeachment, it is evident, were advocates of an October session.

Thad. Stevens, during the day, in a personal explanation, repudiated a conversation parporting to have taken place with him, and published in the New York *Herald* of Monday, wherein he is made to denounce several members of the House.

WASHINGTON July 11. 1867.—The Senate did not get through with the consideration of the reconstruction bill till nearly eight o'clock this evening, when it was passed without any important change beyond the amendments mentioned in these despatches last night. The passage is not important, except that it brings the subject matter of the session nearer than before, as the House to night referred it to the Reconstruction Committee. A notable feature in the discussion to-day was the rapidity with which the Senate chamber and galleries were vacated when Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, commenced speaking. Only four Senators remained in their seats, and they did not listen to him while Vice President Wade called one of them to the chair, and made an extended visit to the lunch room.

The adjournment question interlocked, as usual with the impeachment of the President, and was the cause of a prolonged debate in the House but no new points were elicited. Mr. Boutwell insisted on his adjournment proposition, but was beaten, and Mr. Pike's resolution to adjourn to meet on the 13th of November was finally adopted. Although a number of votes were taken which might be considered as tests on impeachment, it is not safe to say that the House made any expression of opinion on the subject, as the matter of reassembling, and the convenience of the members in leaving their homes, had as much influence as anything else. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, attempted to obtain an immediate report of the evidence elicited by the Judiciary Committee, but did not succeed. After spending an hour in vain efforts to that end, he allowed the matter to drop, so that the committee now stands without instruction regarding its report.

The bill restoring to the rolls of all the regiments of our army, as honorably discharged, that class of soldiers who are technically denominated deserters because they did not wait, after the close of the war, in the camps of disbandment for a formal muster-out of service, passed the House to day and was sent to the Senate.

General Butler's committee to investigate the assassination conspiracy did not organize until to-day, and have not yet examined any witnesses. It is not probable that they will attempt to do anything until after the adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 12 1867.—The time of the Senate this afternoon was taken up in buncombe speeches on Mexico. The object was to kill time until the House acted on the reconstruction bill. Mr. Chandler led off in his usual vein of vehement emphasis. He denounced all who condemned the execution of Maxmilian as either pulling humanitarians like Greeley, flunkeys like Raymond, or rebels and traitors, and wound up by declaring that America could whip the the world, and would certainly whip any nation that attempted to make war upon Mexico.

Reverdy Johnson took the other side of the question, and was followed by several speeches from Chandler's standpoint. After waiting three hours upon the House an executive session was held, after the conclusion of which a recess till half past seven was taken.

The only feature of the House was the reporting back by the Reconstruction Committee of the Senate bill, with certain portions of the House bill as amendments. It was hoped to get the matter into conference but the debate was again opened and took a wide range, Mr. Robinson, of New York, leading off in a speech on the Republican party, the Fenians and one or two other subjects. Although he denied he was ever a Democrat, he severely denounced the Republican party, and declared if they ever elected General Grant President, they would impeach him in three weeks. Gen. Logan replied in a long speech in denunciation of the Democratic party, and in defense of himself.

Finally after four hours discussion, the amended bill was passed and sent to the Senate, the House agreeing to hold a night session to await its return.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1867.—At 1:30 a message was received from the President, and the Senate went into executive session, and at 1:50 took a recess for half an hour. On reassembling a message was received from the House, announcing the action of that body or the conference report on the Reconstruction Bill, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report, and after some remark by Messrs Trumbull, Sumner, Wilson, Buckalew, Cameron, and Davis, it was finally agreed to at 3:30 p. m. by a vote of yeas, 31; nays 10; absent 16.

In the House, after transacting a variety of miscellaneous business, Mr. Stevens, at 2 p. m. presented the report of the conference committee on the the Reconstruction Bill. In explaining the report he said that most of the amendments of the House had been agreed to, with some slight modifications, one of which he thought quite an improvement; that was in characterizing the authority of Congress as paramount over the whole subject. The House had made one concession in abandoning the penal section, adopted on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. The Senate could not agree to that on account of some peculiar reasons, and the conferees on the part of the House did not think it worth while to split about that. The provision which he had most at heart was that which said that district commanders should not be removed without the consent of the Senate. The conferees were about to split on that having agreed upon everything else. After conceding the power of Congress over the whole matter to be paramount, he could not very well see the logic of that reasoning which held that Congress had not the constitutional power to say that those officers should not be removed without the consent of the Senate. But he begged the House to consider that the Senate was several furlongs behind the House in the march of reform—perhaps he ought to say radicalism. Senators were coming up sidelong, but had not yet got quite square up. What he had just mentioned was an illustration of that. Some fragments of the old shattered Constitution had stuck, perhaps, in the kidneys of some Senators [laughter], and troubled them at night. When they tried to progress, the ghost of the past Constitution was found in their way, and obstructed them. Perhaps that was natural enough. He did not find any fault with it.

The report was finally adopted by the House by a vote of yeas 110; nays 23.

The following is the reconstruction bill as finally passed and sent to the President:

SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed the twenty-third of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named is said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the General of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the function of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the Gen. of the army; and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867; "and to facilitate restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such fact or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and, in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refused or such striking from the list: Provided that no person shall be disqualified as member of any board of registration by reason af race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath presented in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial" office in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be constructed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in in any act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867; and the board of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under and so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officer of the United Statss.

SEC. 9. That no district commander, or member of the board of registration, or any officer or appointee acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 10. That section 4 of said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be constructed liberally to the end, that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1867.—Mr. Sumners called up his resolution offered on the 5th inst., to suspend the rules, so as to allow him to call up the bill for the establishment of universal suffrage throughout the United States. The proposition was opposed and at 12:15 the Senate went into executive session. The House proceeded as the first business in order, on Monday, to the call of States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference, and one was read twice and referred declaring valid and binding the decisions of military courts and commissions made in civil cases, where civil courts were in operation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House has again refused to order the printing of the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee on impeachment.

Petroleum as Fuel—More Experiments.

The gentlemen who have been prosecuting with so much success the experiments on board the *Palos*, in Boston harbor, have resumed their labors in the Battery, New York, where they have erected the necessary buildings. The boiler used for the present experiment is of the ordinary locomotive form, having a furnace three feet by two feet with twenty-six inch tubes, each four and one-half feet long. The number of burners in using during the earlier experiments was twenty-six; this has been reduced to ten, and of course, the consumption of gas in like ratio, with a result quite as effectual. The experiments are superintended by Mr. Stimers, the consulting Engineer. It is claimed that the *Palos* tests have demonstrated that 300 tons of oil will generate heat equivalent in quality and effect to that produced from 1,200 tons of coal. One ton of oil, say on board ship, will occupy forty-six cubic feet of space, one ton of coal asks for fifty-three. There would, therefore, appear to be a saving in space unusually demanded for fuel of fully four-fifths of that now used. Insurance companies, it is claimed, or prepared to endorse the change, and to lessen, not increase, the rate of insurance on steamers, were liquid fuel is used on this plan. The saving of labor, it is claimed, will be the great economical feature. On board the *Palos* there were employed twenty-one firemen and coal passers. During the trip lately made when she was propelled by steam generated by burning petroleum three men did all the work, turn about. It is further claimed that owing to the character of the flame that portion of the boiler coming in immediate contact with it is, notwithstanding the intense heat, uninjured thereby, the sulphur disengaged in coal burning, and injurious to the iron, not being present during this combustion.

The Government Finances.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The amount of fractional currency received from the National Currency Bureau during week ending yesterday amounted to $410,000. During the same period there was forwarded to National banks and others $365,955, and United States notes to the amount of $100,000 were sent to the Assistant-Treasurer at Philadelphia. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported to day was as follows: For circulating notes, $340,-618,500 for deposits of public moneys, $38,-878,450; total, $379,496,950. Amount of National Bank currency issued during the week, $160,550; total to date, $303,206,-276. From this is to be deducted the currency returned including worn-out notes, amounting to $4,425,962, leaving in actual circulation at this date $268,770,314. The amount of fractioual currency redeemed during the week was $349,000.

The receipts of Internal Revenue yesterday were $909,722, making the total amount for the week ending to-day $4,875,294, and the aggregate for the fiscal year to date $13,206,960.

The receipts from customs at the principal ports of the country from the 1st to the 6th inst., as follows:

New York	$1,512,769
Boston	108,126
Philadelphia	111,326
Baltimore	213,050
New-Orleans	62,053
San Francisco from 26th to 31st ult.	123,952

Baltimore makes a larger return for the past week than it has made yet, its receipts having hitherto averaged about $100,000.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A church to commemorate Lincoln and the abolition of slavery, will be built in London.

THE estimates for the Indian war as now prosecuted are fully one million dollars a week.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, is rioting in watermelons at ten cents, and peaches by the cart load.

NUMEROUS families from the Southern States have arrived and are settling upon lands in British Honduras, purchased from the Government.

IN some parts of Michigan the wheat is being harvested. The yield is very fine, and no complaints of damage is heard. The fruit crop of the State is good.

SIXTY-two thousand two hundred and eighty five acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month at Nebraska City, Nebraska and Detroit, Michigan, the former settling 43,955, and the latter 18,330 acres.

THE New York dry goods dealers continue to suffer from the decline in prices. A large firm in that city suspended Thursday, but will be able to compromise with their creditors decently, it is said.

THE general sack of the city of Vera Cruz by the foreign troops, when it was understood that they were to evacuate, was only prevented by the exertions of the American and British Ministers and their men of war.

MRS. LINCOLN is now in Racine, boarding at Congress Hall. She is simply spending the summer there. She dresses in deep mourning, does not receive company, nor appear at the common table. It is not true that she intends making her home there.

THE balance of testimony sustains the doubt expressed as to the report that Santa Anna was shot at the time named in the original dispatch. Possibly he may have since been disposed of in that way; but there is good reason for discrediting the first report.

A history prepared for the French schools by the Minister of Public Instruction, records that in the year 1867 "the Emperor Maximilian reigned peaceably over a contented people and that French influence was, thanks to God, forever established on the South American continent." That history wants an early revision.

THE Montreal *Gazette* blames the United States for what has recently happened in Mexico, and expects this government to take possession of that country, but is rather pleased than otherwise at the prospect. It calls the Mexicans "bloodthirsty wretches," and that may be the reason why it desires to leave the Yankees in intimate relations with them.

THE Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Arkansas has forwarded to General Howard a detailed report of the bureau in that State for the month of May last, from which it appears that the operations of the bureau in that district in the interest of the freed people were mainly confined to settling difficulties between them and their employers and outrages committed upon them by other parties. In some sections of the State it is reported that "outrages are the exception, not the rule, and the very few difficulties which arose were of the most trivial nature, principally between the colored people themselves, and they are not worth mentioning."

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having on hand a large lot of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desires to exchange the same for Wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible.

☞ Our friends are also informed that we have torn down our old Factory and are about erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do any custom work until Fall.

May 3d, 1867.* JOHN I. NOBLE.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Stiffler, late of Union township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH STIFFLER,
MICHAEL STIFFLER,
Executors,
June 21:6t* residing in Union township.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims and those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
May 17-6t. Executor.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or pot, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

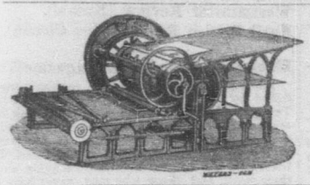
Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *nuar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALEX. R. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

☞ If you desire a cheap farm look at those advertized by us in Bedford Tp.-tf

☞ THE Tax Collectors for 1866 and 1867 are requested to collect and pay money into the County Treasury at once. See notice in another column.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

A MAN named James Artheurs was killed by being run over by a freight train at Bell's Mills, on the 3d inst. He was about sixty years of age, and was formerly a resident of Bedford co.

OUR farmers are now busily engaged in harvesting their wheat crop, which is said to be the best that has been raised in this county for many years. The crop in the adjoining counties also comes fully up to the expectation and promises an immense yield.

WE understand that one of our enterprising citizens has on foot a project for the erection of a steam planing mill near town. We hope the scheme may be successful, as we are much in need of something of the kind in this locality.

JOHN W. SNOWDEN, late private of Company E, 2nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry volunteers, is represented to have died in one of the southern prisons during the rebellion. Any person acquainted with the circumstances and date of his death will confer a great favor upon his parents by communicating the facts to the editors of the INQUIRER.-tf

THE SPRING SEASON has fairly opened, and the various boarding houses are more or less filled with visitors. The prospects are not very favorable, however, for a very throng or extended season, owing in a great measure, probably to the healthy condition of most of the cities, and to the varied condition of the weather.

RATIONS COMMUTED!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations* —The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

THE ordinance in regard to the penning up of wandering porkers seems to be entirely void this season. Swine, from the smallest specimen to the "fattened grunter," are allowed to run at will on the streets, to the great annoyance of persons who fail to close a gate or front door. A friend suggests that a special election be held for the purpose of placing in position an officer who will enforce this law.

THE condition of the streets in some parts of the town is truly a shame to the inhabitants of the immediate locality where such nuisances abound. Stacks of wood, old dilapidated wagons, and like rubbish fill the street, and make it inconvenient, and in some places impossible, for vehicles to pass others, whilst piles of lumber, store boxes, &c., render the pavements almost impassable. There certainly is law in regard to such flagrant nuisances.

GHOSTS, GOATS, AND GOBLINS combined, must be fearfully annoying, when we take into consideration the fact that the goats in themselves are so, to such an extent, when allowed to roam at will, that, setting aside the mischief done gardens, trees, shrubbery, &c., the kitchen is not exempt from their ravages. We know a case wherein somebody lost a dinner, and the pets left without even as much as expressing thanks. There is but one remedy—a mixture of powder and lead, administered through the instrumentality of an elongated instrument used in war.

GOOD ADVICE.—The farmer who waits till his neighbor is done to borrow or *hire* his plough, to put out his corn crop—or depends upon his neighbor to plough his corn after finishing his own, is *not shorter sighted* than he who waits to *borrow* or *hire* his neighbor's drill. *Own a drill of your own.* Put out your crop *early*. If you havn't the money to pay for a drill, *borrow it*—mortgage your farm—raise it some way—but, *own a drill.* Then you may expect to raise wheat. But don't be *so foolish*, or *so mean*, or *so stingy* as to *depend on your neighbor* for the best machine used in carrying on your business. *

FROM the boyish "ma wants a few *old* newspapers," to the politest request for our latest and best exchanges, before we have ourselves had time to glance at them, we are daily and hourly annoyed with calls to lend, give, or otherwise gratuitously dispose of our exchanges to parties who care not in the least for us or ours, except to obtain their newspapers for nothing. Now, though we get a large number of exchanges, we would not have any one labor under the false impression that we get them for nothing, and that we have no other use for them than to give away to such as are too stingy to subscribe for their own. Our papers cost us annually from two to three hundred dollars. This is not a small item to give away, but it is nothing compared with the tax upon our time and patience caused by these paper beggars. They will therefore take notice that we will sell them newspapers, old or new, our own or exchanges, for cash; but that we have quit the business of giving them away. We cannot consent to be made a public convenience of because we choose to extend a courtesy to a few friends, nor can we consent to embrace in the term friends all who would like to get their news gratis.

WE are indebted, through the courtesy of W. M. Hall, Esq., to Jas. Veach, Esq., of Pittsburgh, for the following morceau connected with the local history of the Mineral Springs. In a note transmitting it, Mr. Veach says, "I found this classic ode and translation in an old volume of Travels through Pennsylvania, by F. Cunning—in a note by the Editor, Zadok Cramer, of Pittsburgh:

J. ANDERSON, M. D.

Hos versiculos symbolum amicitiæ inscribit,
JA. ROSS,*
IN FONTEM BEDFORDIÆ SALUTAREM.

Monte decurrens, velut amnis, alto,
Fons, loquax nunquam tacitus recedis
Abditus terris, catebrasque celans
Fluminis unda.

Non alis campos verides vel agros;
Non greges pascis, vitulosque vaccas;
Non tuæ ripæ generant leones
Dente furentes.

Sed tuas undas celebrant Puellæ
Femula et Matres, Puirique sponsi,
Has senes undas adamant Anusque
Ore bibentes.

His que gaudentes Hominesve levabunt
Pectoris morbos, capitis dolores;
Aurium sensus, laterumque pœnas
Sæpe lavando.

Has bibant isti quibus est podagra;
Has quibus tussis mala, nec fuganda
Artibus, cura ant Medici periti;
Namque levabunt.

Quin et afflicti ac oculisque lumbis
Has bibant undas, stomachi dolentes;
Pauperes, dites, recrecent que corpus
Sæpe bibendo.

Has bibant undas vacui, salubres;
Nile nocent salus Puerisve Nymphis;
Pauperes multi ha'e, simul atque ditos,
Dicere possunt.

Bedfordiæ (Pennsylvanorum), Quarto Kal, Septembres, A. D., 1809.

*In 1810, Prof. Languages in the University of Penn'a., Philadelphia, formerly of Chambersburg, Pa., and author of Ross' Latin Grammar and of Ross' Greek Grammar.

[TRANSLATION.†]

To JOHN ANDERSON, M. D., *these verses are inscribed as a token of Friendship by the author* JAMES ROSS.

ON THE MEDICINAL SPRING OF BEDFORD

From the base of a lofty mountain issuing, O fountain, thy profusion of waters, thou sendest forth in silence from thy fountain, deep in earth's womb embowelled: them mingling with the stream which murmurs below, thou loosest.

No verdant plains nor verdant fields are nourished by thy stream irriguous. Nor flocks nor younglings of the herd dost thou with food supply. To no prowling beasts of prey do thy shady, thy romantic banks, afford shelter or refuge.

Hence, blooming virgins gay, matrons old and aged sires, and youths lately in wedlock joined, greatly delight to saunter along thy streams, to quaff thy healing waters.

While, with joyful satisfaction, the valetudinarian in the waters of this fountain laves himself, the diseases of the breast, the pains of the head, the distresses of the side and deafness—all shrink from the healing efficacy of the healthful element.

Let those drink whom the gout torments, and those whom a distressing cough annoys,—diseases which yield not to the art or care of the physician however learned. In drinking they certain aid shall find.

The humble cottager and the wealthy lord, however weakened by disease, shall reinvigorate their systems by drinking these waters. Tender eyes shall regain their strength, lost powers of digestion shall again return, and the enfeebled loins with new strength be girded.

Let the sons of leisure and votaries of amusement on these health preserving waters regale themselves. The vigorous young man and the rosy cheeked maiden from them receive no harm. Rich and poor innumerous can well attest the truths I sing.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1809.

†By Rev. JAMES WILLSON, Teacher of Languages, at Bedford, 1810.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—The following highly complimentary notice of this road has been handed us by a gentleman whose fine discrimination in matters of this kind is not to be questioned. We sometimes hear of some nervous old creature who prefers thirty miles of slow coaches to this route, (whose case is to be pitied) but in general the persons who try this road find it, as it is, perfectly safe and satisfactory. The compliment is well deserved:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Have you traveled over the H. & B. T. M. R. R. lately? If you have you no doubt observed a very great improvement. Within a few weeks I have gone over it six times and with as much comfort as could be expected on a short road. When you leave Mt. Dallas you can rely upon arriving at Huntingdon at the promised time "sharp" and so vice versa. In other words the trains both ways are run according to the schedule, and when that is done travelers are satisfied even though the speed is not so great as that of the lightning line on the Pennsylvania Central. There are now no annoying delays at the different stations. The trains stop to let off and take on passengers, but there is no waste of time. What has to be done is done promptly, and you feel that all the employees are attending to their business like men determined to do their duty. The mails are brought into Bedford regularly and passengers by the evening train arrive at Mt. Dallas in time to get here and have a good night's rest. This gratifying state of affairs is attributable, I am informed, to the energy and business capacity of Mr. McKillips, the present superintendent, a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, who is certainly the "right man in the right place." In going over the "trestle work," I noticed that it had been renewed and repaired in the most thorough manner. The work was done under the direction of Mr. Fulton, the Chief Engineer of the company, who does skilfully and well whatsoever he undertakes. A TRAVELER.

AMONG the names of the gallant dead inscribed on the cenotaph of the Soldiers' Monument at Altoona, is that of Captain Henry Wehn, of Company "F," 76th Reg't. Penn'a Vols. Capt. Wehn was well known to the members of the company from this place attached to the organization, and if we mistake not, was born and reared in Bedford county. He was killed at Pocotaligo, South Carolina, and fell by the side of his son—a "worthy son of a noble sire"—but fifteen years of age at the time, and who afterwards creditably served a full term of three years in the same company his father so nobly sacrificed his life in leading. The memory of Capt. Wehn and his gallant son, will ever be cherished by those of their late comrades in arms, who knew in them the characteristics of brave soldiers and true patriots.

HAS the ordinance, passed by the Borough authorities last Spring, requiring property holders to build or repair the pavements in front of their properties been rescinded, or is the miserable condition of some of the walks in direct contempt of that act? We believe that such improvement, if neglected by the owners of property when improvement is necessary, was to be done by the authorities at the expense of the holders. There is certainly room for improvement in some localities, and that, too, on the property of persons who are conceded to be enterprising men, and generally take the lead in "public improvements." Why is this?—"a law held in contempt is worse than no law at all."

DID YOU SEE the new window on Juliana Street? Yes, and bought some of the finest goods out of it I ever bought. "Everybody buys em," cause why: Berkstresser is so clever and sells so *cheap*. *Dew* drop inn and see him, when you go 'round

LIST OF ARRIVALS at the SPRINGS,

ENDING JULY 16TH, 1867.

SPRINGS HOTEL.

J B Russell,	Winchest'r	J S Chew & w,	N York
Rev Graves,	Saxton, Pa	L D Dameron & w,	StLou
Rev. Moore,	Alexandria	R Baker w & s	"
A P Hare,	Philadelphia	J M Hewit,	Hollidaysbg
A F Eves,	"	J Cohen,	St Louis
J W Riddle	"	B Spyer	"
L T Watteon	"	Dr. DeHarr	"
Mr Bells and d,	"	Mr White,	Balt
J B Budd	"	Miss Hays,	Pittsburgh
C H Mann	"	Miss McCormick	"
C W Mitchell	"	G T McCormick	"
C M'Kibben and w	"	J L Banks,	N Y
Mrs Linderman & s	"	R J Haldeman,	Harrisb
S T Brown,	Huntingd'n	Dr Smith & l,	Cumberl'd
C J M Eaton,	Baltimore	J A Smith,	Washington
S White,	"	Col Nayler,	"
M Alexander & s	"	W H Miller,	Carlisle
H Moore & l	"	Mr & Mrs Coyle,	Wash.
Miss Moore	"	H D Maxwell & w,	Eastn
Louisa Moore	"	G F Hoops,	Center co
P C Marthnot	"	J Mock	"
F G Barker,	Pittsburgh	A L Dickinson,	Clearfi'd
T E Cochran & d,	York	M Varbruner	"
J Hoffman,	Carlisle	F H Keefe,	Chambrb'rg
L W Patchin,	St Louis	D Gessenger,	Markleb'g
Miss Ida Belt,	"		

ARANDALE HOUSE.

D Weisonfield,	Balto	J E Goodman,	Philad'a.
J. Reimensnyder,	Sunb'y	M L Goodman	"
Rev Stork & w,	Phil'a	Miss M Albert	"
T Stork, jr	"	C P Suesserott	"
Rev Graef & w	"	Prof H Sanders	"
Miss M Graef	"	E S Courtney & w	"
Miss B Graef	"	Miss Buzby	"
Mrs T Wilson	"	Miss M Buzby	"
Miss S Wilson	"	Rev. B T Phillips	"
Miss R Wilson	"		

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

J Isenberg,	Cumberl'd	J Everhart,	Martinsb'g
P Harmon,	New York	C Kenkead,	Devenport
J Williams,	Blair Co	Mrs Chapman,	& c Illi
Rev Hoffman,	Center Co	W A Bond,	Phila
J V Hollman,	Dubuque	J T Smith & w,	Balto
Prof Wheeling,	N Y	Mrs A R Letterman	"
J Brown,	Baltimore	C Perkins,	New Jersey
Mr. Wattson,	Phila	Dr Gregg,	Ohio
G Herris,	Reading	J Hazlett,	Greensb'g
J A Raum,	Saxton		

MENGEL HOUSE.

Jas B Sansom,	Ind	H Howard,	Honesdale
J E Black,	Shellsb'g	W Helper,	" "
Geo Bailey,	Roxberry	A Cunningham,	Phila
H Deffibaugh,	Freedom	C J Meyers,	" "
J Reamer,	Leesburg	J Carmon,	Huntingdon
C Cretz,	Reading	H P Laird,	Greensburg
Dr Morrison,	Greensb'g		

MRS. FILLER'S.

Dr McCulloh,	Balto	HonWA Porter & f	Phil
Mrs. D Durkee	St Louis	G Wood & w	Springf'd
Miss Durkee	"		

BEDFORD HOTEL.

D Coblentz,	Balto	Hugh Goodwin,	"
Bowles & party,	W Va	S Brady,	Huntingdon
A H Wyant,	New York	J Paxton,	Saxton
F Decker,	" "	H Snowden,	Hollb'g

SOME OF OUR COTEMPORARIES seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of PLANTATION BITTERS.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.-2. t.

☞ We call attention to farms advertized in to day's INQUIRER by the editors of this paper.-tf.

☞ If you desire to buy or sell farms please apply to the editors of this paper.-tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.-2.t.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. OLIVER B. FLUKE to Miss MARY A. MENTZER, both of Middle Woodberry.

DIED.

July 9th, 1867, RACHEL SCOTT, wife of William Compher, dec'd., in her 74 year.
Shippensburg, Pa., papers please copy.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The demand for flour is extremely light, being confined entirely to the wants of the home consumers, but with trifling receipts, and stockholders are enabled to realize former quotations.—Penn'a and Ohio $11@13. Nothing doing in corn meal. Offerings of wheat somewhat increased, but millers hold off and transactions limited. Sales of 850 bus. new Southern red at $2 60 @2 75. Corn lower and yellow nominal at $1 15. Oats are selling at $1 00@1 05 per bushel.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Flour firmer: sales 6,000 barrels State at $7 10@11 25, Ohio $10 50@13 25, Western $7 10@12 60, Southern $9 70@12 25. Corn quiet; sales of 43,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 05@1 07. Oats quiet; sales of Ohio at 92½c. Provisions quiet; new mess pork $23 12½, prime $19 50.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,
Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. IN THIS PARTICULAR WE HAVE ADVANTAGES SHARED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physical peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

May 17-3m.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

The Laws of Health.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great *law of self-preservation*, which depends for its enforcement upon the *will of the individual*, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, act, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable anti-bilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTERS as a *defensive medicine*. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure Indigestion in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief. July 12 1 m.

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured by Dr. J. H. Schenck the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

16:3dweamly.

MERCANTILE LICENSES must be lifted and paid for by the 5th day of August next, or they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. GEORGE MARDORFF,
july 19:3t Treasurer.

WOODBURY SELECT SCHOOL.

The first term of the Woodbury Select School will commence AUGUST 5th, 1867.
Special attention given to Normal Students.
For further information apply to
J. G. KEICHBAUM, or } Teachers.
W. C. SMITH, }
July 19:3t Bedford, Pa.

NOTICE TO HUCKSTERS.

All persons Huckstering in the County of Bedford are hereby notified that the law relating to huckstering will be strictly enforced. The people are requested to return any person found huckstering without license.
GEORGE MARDORFF,
july19:3t Treasurer.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Tax Collectors of 1866 are requested to settle up and pay off their duplicates by the 5th day of August next. All unsettled accounts for said year will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff at that time.

The collectors for 1867 are also requested to collect at once, and make payment of all monies in their hands on the 15th day of August next.

WE MUST HAVE MONEY, and if these notices are not heeded, we will be compelled to resort to some other method of getting it.
GEORGE MARDORFF,
july 19:3t Treasurer.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for Bedford County, of all persons liable to Tax on Incomes, Articles in Schedule A, and also of all persons required to pay Special Tax on Business, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the Taxes aforesaid have become due and payable, and will be received at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, in Bedford, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 13th and 14th of August, or at my office prior to that time.

PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to pay their annual tax prior to the 20th day of August, will be duly notified of their neglect, for which a fee of twenty (20) cents and four cents for each mile travelled in serving the notice will be charged.

Persons doing business without having paid a special tax therefor, are liable to a penalty of three times the amount of said tax, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for two years.
C. W. ASHCOM, Collector.
Hopewell, Pa., July 19-2t.

TO CAPITALISTS.

I have for sale, on easy terms, over **200,000 acres of Farming, Timber, and Mineral Lands,** situate in Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, and other counties, in Pennsylvania, which will be sold in tracts ranging from 100 to 10,000 acres:

FARMS: Several fine limestone farms near Bedford.
FARMING LANDS: With limestone and red slate soils.
TANNERIES, and five sites for same, with large tracts of rock oak timber.
FURNACES AND FORGES, and sites for same, with large tracts of timber and iron ore lands.
WATER PRIVILEGES, on never failing streams.
IRON ORES: Bog, Specular, Fossil and Hematite. Fossil vein from 3 to 5 feet thick. Hematite bed from 10 to 40 feet thick.
COAL AND COLLERIES: Collieries in full operation, with houses, shutes, tracks, cars, &c. Undeveloped Coal Lands with a seam 20 feet thick. Also, gas, cannel and anthracite coal lands.
TIMBER: Large tracts covered with white and yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, red, white and rock oak, chesnut, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar, &c. &c. Also, Steam Saw Mills.
FIRE CLAY, of superior quality for making fire brick.
SAND STONE, of pure quality, for making glass, &c.
ALSO, farms, and farming, timber and mineral lands in all Western, Southern and Pacific States, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.
WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
July 19:3m Bedford, Pa.

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by
J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14;tf Bloady Run, Pa.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that
SPLENDID FARM,
situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **100 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid
DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,
Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

$20,00 AGENTS WANTED — $100,00— Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars address DUMONT & WILSON,
630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July12:3m

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Bedford County Normal School will open, in Bedford, on the 12th day of August and continue eleven weeks. Superior advantages will be offered to those who wish to prepare to teach. Classes may be formed in any of the higher branches, and special attention will be given to History and Methods of Instruction. Tuition $5, to be paid in advance; boarding $3 per week. All who desire to attend, with a view of teaching, should be here at the opening of the school.
H. W. FISHER,
Bedford, July 12:3t Co. Supt.

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.
This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$88.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROV, A. M., President,
Dec. 14:66:1yr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.
E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone —the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Estey instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 9m

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.
Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.
First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.
One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.
Over 1,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.
G. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the last will and testament of George Mullin, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd.—that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them for settlement, duly authenticated.
G. S. MULLIN,
residing near Schellsburg,
A. C. MULLIN,
residing in Ebensburg,
May 24, 1867.:6t *Executors.*

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap,** prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils,** in combination with **Glycerine,** and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS!

The Widow, Children or Parents of each soldier who died in a rebel prison, or who was released and died without Commutation for Rations, are entitled to THIRTY CENTS *for every day such prisoner was held by the rebels.*
Apply to DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July12:tf Claim Agents.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFCE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

NEW GOODS AND NEW TERMS.

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.

The following comprise a few of the prices:

CALICOES:

8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts.- per yard.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.

CASIMERES:

75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.

COTTONADE (pant. stuff):

18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.

GINGHAMS:

12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.

LADIES' HOSE:

12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.

GENTS' HALF HOSE:

12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.

BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.

HATS:

A large assortment from 15 cents up.

COFFEE:

25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS:

from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.

SUGARS:

12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents.

CLOTHING:

Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for
CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY,

unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867:6m

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
Farm, Woodland, Town, and Out-lots.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bedford, the subscriber, administrator with the Will annexed of Eliza Watson, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, ON TUESDAY, THE **30TH** DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1867, the following described real estate, late the property of said deceased, all situated in Bedford township, in said county, viz:

1st. A tract of land containing 130 acres and 65 perches, neat measure, having thereon erected a FRAME PLANK HOUSE and Log Barn, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 30 acres are meadow. This tract is part of the "Poplar Grove" farm, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, and lands of George Smith's heirs and the Poor House property.

2nd. A tract of land, being woodland, contain- 80 acres, neat measure, adjoining No. 1 and the lands of George Smith's heirs, and Dunnings mountain.

3rd. Fourteen lots of ground, bounded by John and Richard streets, on the South side of the Borough of Bedford.

4th. Sixteen lots of ground, bounded by Shelbourn or Bedford and East streets, on the Southeastern limits of Bedford Borough.

5th. Ten lots of ground, bounded by John and Richard streets, the Methodist Church grounds and others.

6th. Sixteen lots of ground, bounded on the east by Richard street and on the West by Juliana street, extending South from the Borough of Bedford.

7th. Also 8 acres and 100 perches, strict measure, adjoining lots Nos. 5 and 6 on the North, extension of Richard street on the west and the Mill Race on the East.

8th. Also 5 acres and 15 perches, strict measure, adjoining lot No. 9 on the South, and the Mill Race aforesaid on the east.

9th. Also 15 acres and 87 perches, strict measure, lying on the west side of Shover's Run, and adjoining lot No. 8 aforesaid.

10th. A tract of land, containing 466 acres 80 perches, neat measure, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Strominger, Stoler and others This tract is well watered and would make a first rate grazing farm. A part of it is well timbered.

11th. A tract of land, being woodland, containing 77 acres and 80 perches, neat measure, adjoining land of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., on the Ridge south west of Bedford Springs. This tract is composed of two pieces, one containing 20 acres 80 perches and the other 57 acres—which may be sold separately to suit purchasers.

The above lots are eligibly located and as handsome building lots as have ever been offered in this neighborhood, and will be sold separately or together to suit the convenience of purchasers.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and, if all the properties are not sold, will be continued on the following day.
S. L. RUSSELL, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annexed of ELIZA WATSON, dec'd.
June 28:4t

NEW ARRIVAL. JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,

STRAW ORNAMENTS,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,

BEAD TRIM

Farm, Garden & Household.

CELERY.

The plan followed by the Jersey market gardeners for growing celery, possesses many advantages over the customary method of setting the plants in deep trenches,—involving much labor for digging the trenches and subsequent earthing up.

The dwarf varieties are most profitable, and for winter use should be transplanted from the middle of July to the middle of August, as nothing is gained by attempting to grow it in the hot days of early summer.

We may use the ground from which a spring crop of beets, onions or peas has been removed, and if the ground has been well manured for these crops. the Celery will need no additional application of fertilizing matter. Lines are struck out on the level surface three feet apart, and the plants set six inches apart in the rows,—pressing the soil firmly about the roots to exclude the air until new rootlets are formed. As soon as the plants are fairly started, say about the middle of August, the earth is drawn closely about them with the hoe, and then pressed closely around each plant with the hands,—firm enough to keep the leaves in an upright position and prevent them from spreading. This is termed "handling." The banking process is then finished with the spade,—digging the soil from between the rows and banking it up clear to the top on each side of the row of the Celery.

If we wish the Celery entirely for winter use, no "banking up" with the spade is needed, and nothing beyond the "handling,"—which in this case should not be done before the middle of September, or just long enough before the Celery is dug up to keep it in an upright position.

Celery will stand all the frost we have in this climate up to about the middle of November. The crop should be dug from the first to the middle of November. Select the dryest ground. Dig a trench as narrow as possible, (10 or 12 inches,) and in depth just the height of the Celery. The Celery is put in as nearly perpendicular as possible, and so as to fill it up entirely,—its green tops being on a level with the top of the ground. No earth is put to the roots other than what may adhere to the plants in taking them up. There is always moisture enough at the bottom of the trench, at the cool season, to keep the plant from wilting.

Cover gradually with some light manure of straw and leaves, increasing gradually until about the last of December, when it will require at least a foot of covering of some light dry material.

The reason that it cannot bear the full covering at first is that the heat generated from the closely packed Celery could not pass off, and decay to some extent takes place.—*M. S. A. in Burk and Schugkill Journal.*

IMPROVE THE HOMESTEAD.

The first thing I should press on the farmers, in the way of improvements, would be what we might call roadside improvement. Keep the cattle off the highways, keep the weeds cut close, and lines of shade trees on each side—this, with neat fences, will be an evidence of civilization to begin with. Then I would enjoin the removal from the roadside near the dwelling, of all dilapidated and broken implemInts, which are so apt, somehow or other, to accumulate.

The barn and other out-buildings are very frequently located more on the principle of convenience than good taste, but we must take these things as they are, and improve them with paint or wash of some sort, and a good thick belt of rapid growing trees around them, both for shelter and shade, and to partly conceal their unsightly appearance.

Then, as for the door yard, I would dig up, root out all the old neglected plum, peach, cherry and quince trees, that seem to have sprung up by chance in the fence corners. All the finer fruits, I would form into a nice fruit garden of half an acre to two acres, as might be necessary. There I would have a complete collection of pears, cherries, apricots, plums, quinces, all the small fruits systematically planted and carefully cultivated. This garden might be made one of the most interesting portions of the premises, to say nothing of the abundant supply of fine fruit and vegetables it would yield. Here the family could acquire taste for gardening, as well as learn to practice it.

Then the ground about the house I would convert into a smooth lawn, which must be kept cut close all summer. This lawn must be suitably embellished with deciduous and evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, roses, &c. This is the way I preach to the farmers when I visit them, but only once in a great while with any effect. It is a shame for our well-to-do farmers that they are so behind in this matter. It makes farm life so dull and dreary a pursuit, that I am not surprised to see all the brighter boys run away from it, and our rural population, growing less and less every year. Then think how much these improvements would add to the market value of the farms. A nice house, some good fences, an orchard, increase the value of a farm from $20 to $25 per acre, other things being equal, but carry out such suggestions as I have made and what do you suppose it would add to the value of a farm? Almost double it! This argument has some weight; it touches the pocket, but the moral effect of such improvements would be absolutely incalculable.—*P. Barry.*

WASH FOR TREES.—It is probably a little late to wash trees with a view to the destruction of insects, yet it is never too late to do good, and washing the trunks of trees with a proper mixture will not only kill insects but it will add greatly to the health of the tree. For a wash we have already recommended whale oil soap, which we have found to be an excellent application, seeming to combine all the ingredients distasteful to insect life. Recently petroleum and common soft soap, in the proportion of a pint of the former to a allon and a half of the latter, is considerably used. We have no doubt this will answer, and it is in some respects similar to the other. We also see recommended the old application made of sulphur, tobacco and lime, mixed with water, but we like the others better. A scraping and scrubbing of the trunks of trees, say twice a year, will exercise a wonderful influence upon the health and productiveness of the trees.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

STIR THE SOIL.—If you expect to gather good fruit, or large and fragrant flowers, keep the soil frequenily stirred; never let it get packed down and dried. If drought comes, the more you stir the land the better. Soil stirred after four o'clock p. m. will absorb the dew almost equal to the effect of a small shower. Many years ago, we kept a large nursery fresh, green and growing all summer by keeping our plow and cultivator working from three p. m. to dark, and sometimes a little on moonshiny nights. Grass fields all around us were burned out, forests were brown, and yet our trees and plants grew on as usual, and all by means of constant stirring of the soil.—*Rural N. Yorker.*

Humorous.

"I'LL give that girl a piece of my mind," exclaimed a certain young fellow.

"I would n't," replied his uncle, "you have none to spare."

WHEN Haddix's wife kicked him out of bed on a cold night, said he, "Look here now! you better not do that again; if you do it will cause a coolness in the family."

"I HATE to hear people talking behind one's back," as the robber said when the constable was chasing him and crying "Stop thief!"

A HOP on "the light fantastic toe," may be pleasant but not when you hop on the light fantastic toe of your neighbor.

"I HAVE gone into silk business," said a man to his neighbor. "So I supposed, as I saw you *reeling* home last night."

A MOTHER wrote to her son: "Come home, John, as a rolling stone gathers no moss." He replied: "No mother, a setting hen never grows fat."

"MY son," said a man of doubtful morals, putting his hand upon a young urchin's shoulder, "I believe Satan has got hold of you." "I believe so too," was the prompt reply.

AN Irishman, on being told that a certain kind of stoves would "save half the coal," said, "Then I'll take two of them, and save it all."

"WHAT's that?" asked a teacher of a little girl, pointing to the letter X. "Why, that's papa's name; I've seen him write it ever so many times."

A DISTRESSED mother writes to the Allentown *Democrat* for advice, which she gets thusly: "The only way of curing your son of staying out 'late o' nights' is to break his legs, or else get the 'calico' he runs with to do your housework."

A LADY took her little boy to church for the first time. Upon hearing the organ he was on his feet instanter. "Sit down," said the mother. "I won't he shouted, "I want to see the monkey."

A LITTLE boy asked his mother what blood relations meant. She explained that it meant near relatives, etc. After thinking a moment, he said, "Then mother, you must be the bloodiest relation I've got."

AN Irish servant being asked whether his master was within, replied, "No." "When will he return?" "Oh, when master gives orders to say that he is not at home, we never know when he will come in."

A GOOD story is told of the President in Raleigh. While responding, in a feeling manner, to the welcome given him, he used the expression:—"Let us, my friends, repair the breaches"—and before he could add "made by the war," an old lady exclaimed, "Bless the dear man, he has come home again to work at his trade."

A SHORT time ago, at a school in Newark, during a lesson on the animal kingdom the teacher put the following question:

"Can any boy name to me an animal of the order edentata—a front tooth toothless animal?"

A boy, whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good mark, replied,

"I can."

"Well, what is the animal?"

"My grandmother," replied the boy.

THE following delicate specimen of juvenile bravado is too good to be lost:

One night Freddy had been put to his bed, and mother and Johnny were in an adjoining room. Presently Johnny cut up some caper, on which his mother threatened to take him him into another room and whip him.

"Mother," said Freddy's voice under the bed-clothes, "I know where I'd take him."

"Where?" said the mother, whose curiosity was excited.

"I'd take him under the left ear."

DURING the cross examinatiou of a false witness at the Tombs the other day, the District attorney asked him where his father was, to which the witness, with a melancholy air, responded:

"Dead, sir; dropt off very suddenly, sir."

"How came he to drop off so suddenly?" was the next question.

"Foul play, sir; the sheriff imposed on his unconscious nature, sir, and getting him to go up on a platform to look at a select audience, suddenly knocked a trap door out from under him, sir."

"WILL you have a Daily *Sun*, said a newsboy to Mrs. Partington.

"Will I have a daily son? Why you little scapegrace! How dare you insinuate against a lone woman from home? No, indeed—I guess I won't have a daily sun! My dear poor man used to complain awfully when I presented him with a yearly son. A daily son indeed. Begone, you little upstart imp!" and the old lady called for the old turkey fan to keep her from swooning.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,

White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather Boarding,
Door and Window Frames,
Doors and Sash,
All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,

Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.
April 26:3m.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

TELEGRAPHING

Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m

BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

we have everything that can be asked for, 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.

DRY GOODS,

CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES

will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

☞CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself.☜

☞NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.☜

TERMS--Cash or Produce.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—Having changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will please take notice, and act accordingly.
May10.3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE 9.40		AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.00	LE2.30

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full garticulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,
April5:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.
April5:6m*

"FARMER MOWERS."

A few of "The Farmer" Mowing Machines may be had by ordering soon from HARTLEY & METZGER. It is the CHEAPEST and BEST single Mower ever invented. All Iron and Steel. Call and see them at the sign of the BIG PADLOCK. [may24.

75 GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES for the harvest of 1867. Look out for them and engage what you want in time at Hartley & Metzger's, FARMER'S DEPOT. [may24.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum. containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

GLOBE WOOLEN FACTORY.—20,000 LBS. OF WOOL WANTED.—The proprietor of this well established institution returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their former patronage, and begs to assure them that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate them. His machinery, which is abundant, is in excellent order, and he can card and spin for customers on the shortest notice, at 25 cents per pound, and he is prepared to do all kinds of manufacturing. Mr. Ullery will wait upon our former customers throughout the county and afford them an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods. At least 20,000 lbs. of good wool is anxiously desired. Please give us a call if convenient, if not, "wait for the wagon."

May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

SPLENDID OPENING
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
FARQUHAR'S
BARGAIN STORE,
REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.
GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.
MUSLINS.
BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.
DELAINES.
BEST STYLES, 25 cts.
DRESS GOODS.
ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S
COTTONADES.
GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY
ALL WOOL
CASSIMERES.
ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.
BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.
GROCERIES.
BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.
QUEENSWARE.
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
May17,'67.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

March 15, 1866.
ORDERED WHEN DESIRED.
Stationery, Music & Latest Publications
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
Physicians' Prescriptions
DRUGS warranted to be of very purest quality.
BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
☞**Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work**
October 26, 1yr

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL
SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,
$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, *General Agent.*
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE,"

embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail HOOP SKIRTS,—2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Streat, PHIL'A." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
Wm. T. HOPKINS.
March 15, 1867.10mo

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS
Dr. LEONS'
ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'67-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19:1y.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any one of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.21:

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN UTZL.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children